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New species and records of Staphylinidae from Turkey III (Insecta: Coleoptera)

V. ASSING

A b s t r a c t : Based on an examination of recently collected material from Turkey, 18 species of seven subfamilies (Phloeocharinae, Omaliinae, Oxytelinae, Steninae, Paederinae, Staphylininae, Aleocharinae) are described and illustrated: *Phloeocharis spinosa* sp.n. (Antakya), *Acidota brevis* sp.n. (Mersin), *Planeustomus pallidus* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş), *Stenus* (*Hemistenus*) *messorphilus* sp.n. (Gaziantep), *Tetartopeus adanensis* sp.n. (Adana), *Gabrius exsculptus* sp.n. (Antakya), *Cypha tenebricosa* sp.n. (Mersin, Denizli), *Gyrophaena anatolica* sp.n. (Gaziantep), *Calodera meybohmi* sp.n. (Mersin), *Zoosetha mersina* sp.n. (Mersin), *Z. furcillata* sp.n. (Gaziantep), *Tectusa taurica* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş), *Oxypoda* (*Deropoda*) *brachati* sp.n. (Mersin), *O.* (*D.*) *schuelkei* sp.n. (Antakya), *O.* (*Bessopora*) *hatayana* sp.n. (Antakya), *O.* (*Sphenoma*) *speculoclara* sp.n. (Mersin), *Meotica decolor* sp.n. (Antakya, Adana, Kahramanmaraş), and *M. truncata* sp.n. (Antalya). The previously unkown male genitalia of *Oedichirus simoni* EPPELSHEIM and *Lobrathium ciliciae* BORDONI are illustrated. Based on an examination of the holotype and additional material from Turkey and the Iberian peninsula, *Cypha squamipennis* (FAUVEL) is redescribed. *Acidota caucasica* Reitter, 1909 syn. n. is synonymised with *A. cruentata* MANNERHEIM 1830. Additional records are reported for numerous species, among them eleven first records from Turkey and one first record each from Greece, Iran, Spain, and Portugal. The currently known distributions of 37 species are mapped.

K e y w o r d s : Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Palaearctic region, Turkey, taxonomy, new species, new records, new synonym, endemism.

1. Introduction

Owing to its biogeographic situation and its huge territory, Turkey is characterised by an enormous biological diversity. Its zoogeographically heterogeneous endemic fauna is composed of elements from the Balkans, the Caucasus, as well as from the Iranian and the Syrian region. Also, its topography with numerous mountain ranges and its climatic heterogeneity are important factors accounting for the species richness of the region.

While some of the better known insect groups such as the macrolepidoptera can be considered rather well-studied in Turkey (e.g. HESSELBARTH et al. 1995), this does not apply to many other – mostly smaller – insects. One of those groups is the Staphylinidae, one of the most diverse – if not the most diverse – animal families with currently approximately 50,000 described species worldwide (HERMAN 2001). Up to less than a decade ago, there had been only few taxonomic articles dealing primarily with the Staphylinidae of Turkey, e.g. FAGEL (1968), KORGE (1971) and SMETANA (1952, 1954, 1967a, 1967b,

1968). In the last few years, however, the Turkish Staphylinidae fauna has been the object of numerous taxonomic studies, including both full-scale revisions of the more diverse genera such as *Geostiba* THOMSON (ASSING 2000, 2001a, 2001b, 2003a, 2004c), *Sunius* CURTIS (ASSING 2001c, in press a, in press b), and *Lathrobium* GRAVENHORST (ASSING 2001d) and various smaller articles containing descriptions of new species (e.g. ASSING 2001e, 2001f, 2001g, 2003c; SCHÜLKE 2003, to name only a few). In two recent articles a total of 16 new species were described and various records of zoogeographic interest were presented (ASSING 2003b, 2004a). In the meantime, more material of Staphylinidae has become available, especially from two field trips to central southern Turkey in spring 2004, one of them organised by M. Schülke (Berlin) and the author in the beginning of April and the other by C. Besuchet (Genève), V. Brachat (Geretsried), and H. Meybohm (Stelle) in late April and early May. The fact that in the course of these two expeditions alone more than 20 undescribed species of Staphylinidae (exclusive of the Pselaphinae) were discovered, reflects our incomplete knowledge of the Turkish insect fauna. The new species and records of *Geostiba*, *Sunius*, *Proteinus* LATREILLE, *Medon* STEPHENS, and *Leptusa* KRAATZ are treated elsewhere (ASSING 2004c, 2004d, 2004e, 2004f in press b, in press c); the remainder is dealt with in the present paper, except for the species of *Leptobium* CASEY, a genus which is currently being revised (ASSING in prep.), and some aleocharine taxa that require further study. The Tachyporinae and some Athetini are being studied by SCHÜLKE (in prep.) and VOGEL (in prep.), respectively.

2. Material, measurements, abbreviations, and maps

The material referred to in this study is deposited in the following public institutions and private collections:

DEI..... Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, now Müncheberg (L. Zerche)
HNHM..... Hungarian Natural History Museum Budapest (G. Makranczy, O. Merkl)
IRSNB..... Institut royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles (D. Drugmand)
MHNG..... Muséum d'histoire naturelle Genève (G. Cuccodoro)
NHMW..... Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (H. Schillhammer)
OÖLL..... Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum Linz (Biologiezentrum)
cAss..... author's private collection
cFel..... private collection B. Feldmann, Münster
cSch..... private collection M. Schülke, Berlin
cWun..... private collection P. Wunderle, Mönchengladbach
cZan..... private collection A. Zanetti, Verona

The following abbreviations are used for the measurements, which are given in mm:

AL: length of antenna; HL: head length from anterior margin of clypeus to posterior margin of head; HW: head width (including eyes); PW: maximal width of pronotum; PL: length of pronotum along median line; EL: length of elytra from apex of scutellum to posterior margin; EW: combined width of elytra; AW: maximal width of abdomen; TiL: length of metatibia; TaL: length of metatarsus; ML: length of aedeagus from apex of ventral process to base; TL: total length.

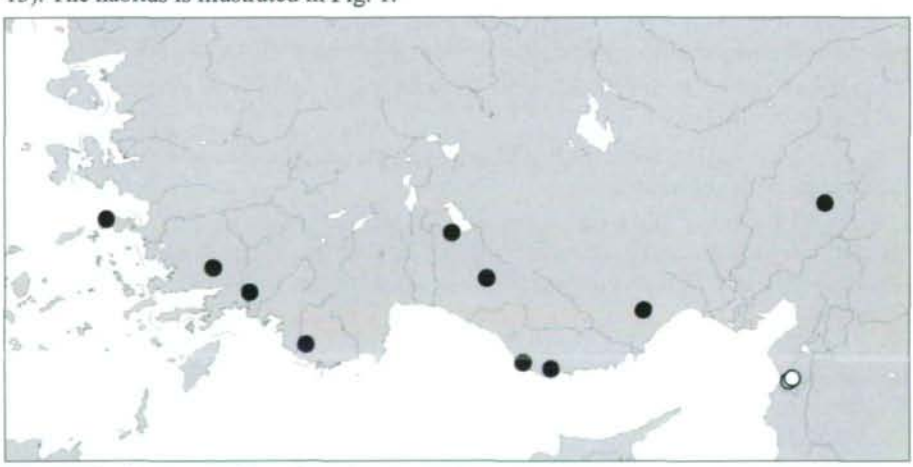
The maps were generated using the online generic mapping tool (GMT) of the Geomar website at www.aquarius.geomar.de/omc.

3. New species, redescriptions, and records of Staphylinidae from Turkey

Phloeocharis longipennis FAUVEL (Figs 1, 13, Map 1)

Material examined: Muğla: 2 exs., Muğla env., Bayir, 37°15N, 28°09E, 450 m, 1.V.2001, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., Muğla env., Toparlar, 36°59N, 28°39E, floodplain forest, 29.IV.2001, leg. Meybohm (cAss). Antalya: 1 ex., N Kalkan, Dumanlı Dağı, 36°24N, 29°26E, 1230 m, pasture near edge of mixed cedar and pine forest, 5.X.2002, leg. Assing (cAss); 3 exs., Akseki env., Yarpuz, 2000 m, under bark, 1.I.1991, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ex., Anamur env., 13 km SE Gazipasa, 36°12N, 32°25E, 180 m, 16.V.2000, leg. Meybohm (cAss). Konya: 3 exs., Beyşehir, S Kurucuova, 37°38N, 31°26E, 1100 m, 15.V.2000, leg. Meybohm & Brachat (cAss). Mersin: 3 exs., NW Anamur, Kösekbasi env., Ovabaşı, 150 m, 18.V.2000, leg. Meybohm & Brachat (cAss); 1 ex., Kirobasi-Güzeloluk, 36°47N, 34°05N, 1410 m, 7.V.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). Kahramanmaraş: 97 exs., 50 km NW Kahramanmaraş, 37°57N, 36°34E, 1360 m, NW-slope with old cedar, 10.IV.2004, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cFel, cSch); 23 exs., same locality, but 1400-1550 m, 26.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss, cFel). [Greece: 1 ex., Samos, Potami, 37°47N, 26°40E, 20 m, 22.IV.2003, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).]

The species, which was previously known only from Lebanon and Israel (HERMAN 2001) is here recorded from Turkey and Greece (Samos island) for the first time. It is apparently widespread in southern Anatolia (Map 1), from where I have never seen the similar *P. subtilissima* MANNERHEIM. In contrast to the latter, which is generally collected under bark, *P. longipennis* apparently inhabits the forest floor. On one occasion, it was sifted in enormous numbers (97 specimens) from litter and grass roots below old cedar trees (Fig. 13). The habitus is illustrated in Fig. 1.



Map 1: Distribution of *Phloeocharis longipennis* FAUVEL and *P. spinosa* sp.n. in southern Turkey, based on revised records.

***Phloeocharis spinosa* sp.n.** (Figs 2-8, 12, Map 1)

H o l o t y p e ♂ : TR. - Antakya [3], Ziyaret Dağı, W Sungur, 35°59′34N, 36°05′18E, 760 m, 21.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm / Holotypus ♂ *Phloeocharis spinosa* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2004 (cAss). P a r a t y p e : 1♀: TR. - Antakya [2], 940 m, 22 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, oak & laurel, 36°00′32N, 36°07′13E, 2.IV.2004, leg. V. Assing (cAss).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Measurements (in mm) and ratios (holotype, paratype): AL: 0.54, 0.47; HW: 0.32, 0.31; PW: 0.43, 0.42; PL: 0.32, 0.30; EL: 0.29, 0.27; EW: 0.45, 0.44; AW: 0.42, 0.42; TiL: 0.35, 0.30; TaL: 0.20, 0.18; ML: 0.42, -; TL: 2.05, 2.15; PW/HW: 1.36, 1.37; PW/PL: 1.36, 1.40; EL/PL: 0.93, 0.90; EW/PW: 1.05, 1.04; AW/EW: 0.93, 0.97; TiL/TaL: 1.77, 1.67.

Facies as in Fig. 2. Coloration: forebody reddish brown to brown; abdomen blackish brown, with the broad posterior margins of segments III-VI, the posterior half of segment VII, and the apex (segments VIII and following) rufous; legs and antennae testaceous.

Head of the usual shape, with distinctly isodiametric microsculpture and long, sparse, suberect pubescence. Eyes present, though somewhat smaller and with fewer ommatidia than in *P. longipennis* and *P. subtilissima* (Fig. 4)

Pronotum moderately transverse, 1.35-1.40 times as wide as long and only about 1.35 times as wide as head (see ratios PW/PL, PW/HW, and Fig. 3); maximal width in the middle; in posterior half distinctly narrowed, posterior margin approximately as long as anterior margin; microsculpture similar to that of pronotum; pubescence depressed, shorter and denser than that or pronotum.

Elytra slightly wider and at suture slightly shorter than pronotum (see ratios EW/PW, EL/PL, and Fig. 3). Microsculpture much shallower than that of head and pronotum and not distinctly isodiametric; elytral surface with some shine; pubescence similar to that of pronotum. Hind wings reduced. Legs of similar morphology as in *P. longipennis*.

Abdomen widest at segment III and slightly narrower than elytra (see ratio EW/AW); integument with shallow microsculpture and some shine; pubescence yellowish, similar to that of elytra; puncturation very fine; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.

♂: aedeagus shaped as in Figs 5-8, with series of broad, semitransparent spines of various sizes in internal sac.

E t y m o l o g y : The name (Lat., adj.: with spines) refers to the presence of spines in the internal sac of the aedeagus.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : From both *P. subtilissima* and *P. longipennis*, *P. spinosa* is readily distinguished by the reduced hind wings, the much shorter elytra, the less transverse and narrower (in relation to head) pronotum, and by the morphology of the aedeagus.

D i s t r i b u t i o n a n d b i o n o m i c s : The reduced hind wings suggest that the species may have a restricted distribution in southern Antakya and (possibly also) adjacent areas (Map 1). The paratype was sifted from the deep litter in a mixed oak and laurel forest (Fig. 12).

***Acidota brevis* sp.n.** (Figs 9-11, Map 2)

H o l o t y p e ♀ : TR. - Mersin, road Silifke -> Gülnar, 1015 m, No. 9, 36°20′38N, 33°35′06E, *Quercus* litter, 27.XII.2000, V. Assing / Holotypus ♀ *Acidota brevis* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2004 (cAss).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Measurements (in mm) and ratios (holotype): AL: 1.18; HW: 0.54; PW: 0.76; PL: 0.58; EL: 0.72; EW: 0.96; TiL: 0.53; TaL: 0.41; TL: 3.80; PW/HW: 1.39; PW/PL: 1.30; EL/PL: 1.25; EW/PW: 1.27; TiL/TaL: 1.30.

Facies as in Fig. 9. Coloration: head anteriorly reddish brown, posteriorly darkened; pronotum and elytra reddish yellow; abdomen reddish yellow with the central areas of tergites III-VII infuscate; legs yellowish; antennae reddish yellow.

Head of similar general shape as in *Acidota cruentata* MANNERHEIM, but frons anteriorly and above antennal insertions not elevated or margined; puncturation coarse and irregularly spaced; microsculpture absent. Antenna conspicuously short (Fig. 11); antennomere I barely twice as long as wide, II less than 1.5 times as long as wide, III distinctly widened towards apex and about 1.5 times as long as wide, IV and V approximately as wide as long, VI-X weakly transverse, X less than 1.5 times as wide as long, and XI approximately 1.5 times as long as X.

Pronotum moderately transverse, 1.3 times as wide as long and about 1.4 times as wide as head (see ratios PW/PL, PW/HW, and Fig. 10); maximal width in the middle; weakly convex in cross-section; posterior angles obtuse, but rather well-marked; puncturation finer than that of head, but well-defined and rather dense; in posterior median region with small oblong area without puncturation; microsculpture absent.

Elytra conspicuously short (see measurements and Fig. 10) and transverse, approximately 1.3 times as wide as long (at suture), slightly wider and at suture slightly longer than pronotum (see ratios EW/PW, EL/PL, and Fig. 10). Puncturation very coarse and dense, arranged in more or less irregular and weakly defined rows; microsculpture absent. Hind wings reduced. Legs remarkably short (see measurements).

Abdomen without microsculpture; puncturation similar to that of *A. cruentata*; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.

E t y m o l o g y : The name (Lat., adj.: short) refers to the conspicuously short elytra, legs, and antennnae.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : From all other Western Palaearctic *Acidota* species, *A. brevis* is readily distinguished by its distinctly smaller size, the much shorter antennae with less oblong antennomeres, the shorter legs, and the shorter and more transverse elytra. In addition it is separated from them as follows:

from *A. crenata* (FABRICIUS) by the lighter coloration, the less dense and regularly spaced puncturation of the head, by the absence of an elevated margin of the frons, by the less convex pronotum and elytra (cross-section), by a more transverse and laterally only narrowly margined pronotum, by much finer pronotal puncturation, by the more irregularly arranged puncturation of the elytra, by the reduced hind wings, and by the finer and less well-defined puncturation of the abdomen;

from *A. quadrata* (ZETTERSTEDT) by the darker and more sparsely punctured head, by the more transverse pronotum with much finer and sparser puncturation, by the less convex pronotum (cross-section), and by the much finer puncturation of the abdomen;

from the variable *A. cruentata* MANNERHEIM, with which *A. clandestina* LUZE and *A. minuta* LUZE were recently synonymised (ASSING 2002), by the less elevated frons above the antennal insertions, by the finer puncturation of the pronotum, and by the more irregular puncturation of the elytra;

from *A. sculpturata* LUZE by the absence of microsculpture on the abdomen.

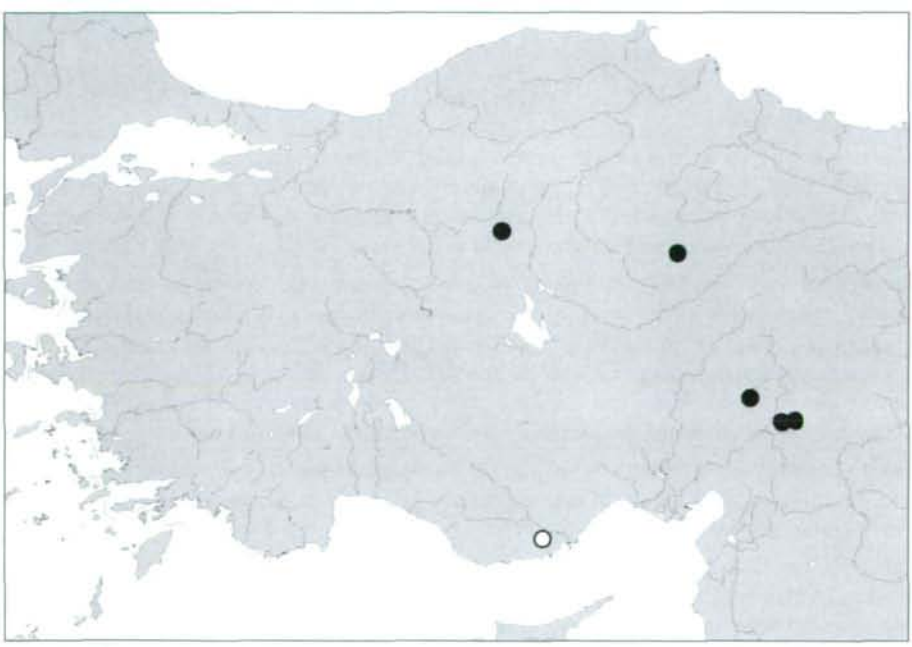
Distribution and bionomics: *Acidota brevis* is the first species of the genus to become known from Turkey. The holotype was found by sifting leaf litter in a stand of scattered oak trees at an altitude of approximately 1000 m at the end of December. Attempts at finding the species again in spring 2004 failed.

[*Acidota cruentata* MANNERHEIM]

Acidota caucasica REITTER 1909: 185; **syn. n.**

Types examined: Syntypes: 1♀: Caucasus. Swanetien, Leder.Reitter / coll. Reitter / Holotypus Acidota caucasica Reitter 1909 [curator label] / A. caucasica m. 1907 / Acidota caucasica Rtt. det. Székessy / Lectotypus ♀ Acidota caucasica Reitter V Gusarov 1993 / Acidota caucasica Rtt. V.I. Gusarov det. 1993 / Acidota cruentata Mannerheim det. V. Assing 2004; 1♀: Caucasus, Leder / coll. Reitter / Paratypus Acidota caucasica Reitter 1909 [curator label] / Paralectotypus ♀ Acidota caucasica Reitter V Gusarov 1993 / Acidota caucasica Rtt. V.I. Gusarov det. 1993 / Acidota cruentata Mannerheim det. V. Assing 2004 (HNHM).

The two type specimens have a lectotype and paralectotype label attached to the pins, but a lectotype designation has never been published, so that they have syntype status. According to REITTER (1909), *A. caucasica* is distinguished from *A. cruentata* by smaller size, smaller eyes, shorter antennae, a shorter antennomere III, the proportions of the pronotum, shorter elytra, and a weaker elytral puncturation. Based on an examination of hundreds of specimens from various European localities, I have been unable to appreciate any of these differences. In fact, the two types are indistinguishable from small brachypterous specimens of *A. cruentata*, so that *A. caucasica* is here placed in the synonymy of that species.



Map 2: Distributions of *Acidota brevis* sp.n. (open circle) and *Mannerheimia brevipennis* (MOTSCHULSKY) (filled circles) in Turkey, based on revised records.

Mannerheimia brevipennis (MOTSCHULSKY) (Figs 175-178, Map 2)

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: 3♂♂, 1♀, 50 km NW Kahramanmaraş, Pass N Tekir S Göksun, 37°56′48N, 36°34′05E, 1380 m, 10.IV.2004, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch); 3♂♂, same locality, but 37°56′56N, 36°34E, 1400-1550m, 26.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1♂, Ahır Dağı, 11 km NE Kahramanmaraş, 37°40′48″N, 37°01′49″E, 1580 m, 11.IV.2004, leg. Schülke (cSch); 2♂♂, 1♀, Ahır Dağı, 27 km ENE Kahramanmaraş, 37°42′07″N, 37°13′18″E, 1400 m, N-slope with old *Cedrus* and *Juniperus*, sifted, 11.IV.2004, leg. Schülke (cSch). Ankara: 1♂, N Elma Dağı, 1600 m, 31.X.1995, leg. S. Vit (cZan). Kayseri: 1♂, mountain N Tekir Geç., S Kayseri, 39°33′50N, 35°30′50E, 2100 m, NE-slope with snow, 29.V.1998, leg. Kutzscher et al. (DEI).

Description of Turkish material: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (range, arithmetic mean; n=12): AL: 0.72-0.91, 0.83; HW: 0.45-0.56, 0.52; PW: 0.62-0.77, 0.72; PL: 0.41-0.50, 0.47; EL: 0.66-0.83, 0.77; EW: 0.79-1.07, 0.97; TiL: 0.39-0.54, 0.50; TaL: 0.27-0.35, 0.31; ML: 0.42-0.47, 0.45; TL: 2.24-3.32, 2.92; PW/HW: 1.32-1.43, 1.38; PW/PL: 1.47-1.61, 1.53; EL/PL: 1.50-1.77, 1.65; EW/PW: 1.27-1.42, 1.35; AW/EW: 1.03-1.13, 1.07; TiL/TaL: 1.43-1.70, 1.57.

Facies as in Fig. 175. Coloration: head blackish brown to blackish; pronotum and elytra reddish yellow, distinctly contrasting with the much darker head; abdomen rufous to brown, usually with somewhat lighter lateral margins; legs, palpi, and basal 3-4 antennomeres testaceous, apical antennomeres usually more or less distinctly infuscate.

Head transverse, dorsally without impressions in front of ocelli or on frons, surface smooth; puncturation rather coarse, but size of punctures rather variable; microsculpture absent; eyes moderately large; antenna with antennomeres II and III of subequal length, IV small and weakly transverse or as long as wide; V-X all weakly transverse and of gradually increasing width, and XI slightly shorter than the combined length of IX and X.

Pronotum about 1.5 times as wide as long and approximately 1.4 times as wide as head (see ratios PW/PL, PW/HW, and Fig. 176); maximal width in or a short distance anterior to middle; moderately convex in cross-section; posterior angles rather ill-defined; puncturation on average finer than that of head, relatively sparse; interstices usually 1-2 times as wide as punctures; microsculpture absent.

Elytra approximately 1.35 times as wide and at suture about 1.65 times as long as pronotum (see ratios EW/PW, EL/PL, and Fig. 176). Puncturation variable, on average at least slightly coarser than that of pronotum and moderately to very dense; microsculpture absent. Hind wings reduced. Legs conspicuously short (see measurements).

Abdomen slightly wider than elytra (see ratio AWE/EW and Fig. 176); microsculpture fine, distinct, and isodiametric; puncturation extremely fine, barely noticeable; tergite V with indistinct pair of tomentose patches.

♂: aedeagus as in Figs 177-178.

Comments: Interspecific variation is generally not very pronounced in *Mannerheimia* MÄKLIN, not even regarding the aedeagus, which is uniform at least among the European species. Nevertheless, a comparison of the Turkish specimens with material of *M. brevipennis* (MOTSCHULSKY) from northern Europe and with *M. doderoi* GRIDELLI from the Alps yielded no convincing evidence that they should be distinct on the specific level. (This also applies to *M. doderoi*, which in my opinion is an isolated population of *M. brevipennis* in the Alps. HAMMOND (1970) arrives at the same conclu-

sion.) The aedeagus is of identical morphology, and other distinguishing characters (shape and puncturation of the pronotum, puncturation of head, etc.) are somewhat variable and on the whole only weakly pronounced. The only slight difference observed between the Turkish populations and those from Northern Europe and the Alps are the (on average) more distinctly bicoloured forebody and antennae, as well as the lower average size.

In Turkey, the species is apparently widespread in central and southern Anatolia (Map 2). The specimens from Kahramanmaraş were sifted from the litter of *Cedrus* and *Juniperus* (Fig. 12). The altitudes indicated are between 1380 and 2100 m.

Olophrum puncticolle EPPELSHEIM

Material examined: Gaziantep: 1♂., W Birecik, Belkis/Euphrat, 37°03N, 37°52E, 440 m, 24.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss).

The species is apparently very rare in Turkey. The above specimen was compared with type material.

Anthobium fusculum (ERICHSON)

Material examined: Mersin: 3 exs., Kirobasi-Güzeloluk, 36°45N, 33°58E, 1430 m, 7.-8.V.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss).

This species, which is highly variable in coloration and puncturation, is here recorded from Turkey for the first time.

Anthobium atrocephalum (ERICHSON)

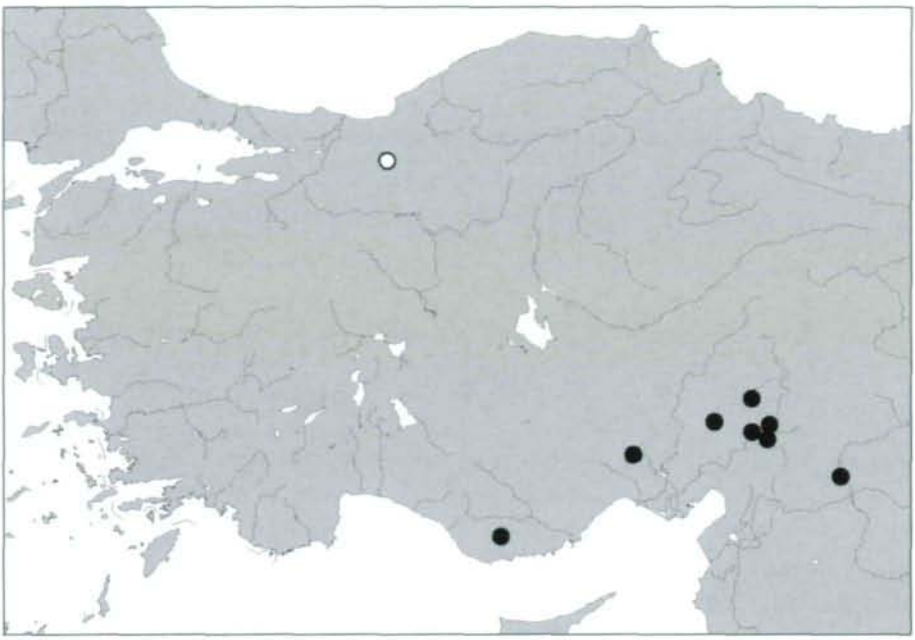
Material examined: Adana: 4 exs., S Pozanti, 37°22N, 34°50E, 945m, *Platanus* litter near stream, 26.XII.2000, leg. Assing (cAss).

The species is apparently extremely rare in southern Turkey.

Anthobium anatolicum FAGEL (Map 3)

Material examined: Mersin: 4 exs., Anamur env., Abanoz, 36°21N, 32°56E, 1240 m, 19.V.2000, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 7 exs., N Pozanti, Tekir, 37°18N, 34°51E, 1400 m, cedar forest, 4.V.2002, leg. Meybohm (cAss). Kahramanmaraş: 1 ex., Ahır Dağı, 10 km WNW Kahramanmaraş, 37°38′46N, 36°49′59E, 815 m, shrub litter and roots sifted, 11.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., Ahır Dağı, 11 km NE Kahramanmaraş, 37°40′48N, 36°01′49E, 1580 m, N-slope, shrub litter and roots sifted, 11.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 62 exs., 30km W Baskonus Yaylasi, 37°34N, 36°34E, 1270 m, 28.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss, cFel); 3 exs., Pass N Tekir, S Göksun, 37°57N, 36°34E; 1400-1550 m, 26.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss); 1 ex., 20 km SW Hopurlu, 37°29N, 36°48E, 520 m, 27.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss). Gaziantep: 1 ex., W Birecik, Belkis/Euphrat, 37°02′50N, 37°51′30E, 440 m, 24.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss).

The species, which was previously known only from the type locality, the Abant Dağ (FAGEL 1968), is relatively widespread, but not very common in southern Anatolia (Map 3).



Map 3: Distribution of *Anthobium anatolicum* (FAGEL) (open circle: type locality) in Turkey, based on revised records.

Anthobium melanocephalum (ILLIGER)

Material examined: Antalya: 2 exs., Manavgat env., Akseki, 1200 m, pine forest, 1.I.1991, leg. Assing (cAss).

The species is here recorded from Turkey for the first time.

Omalium littorale KRAATZ

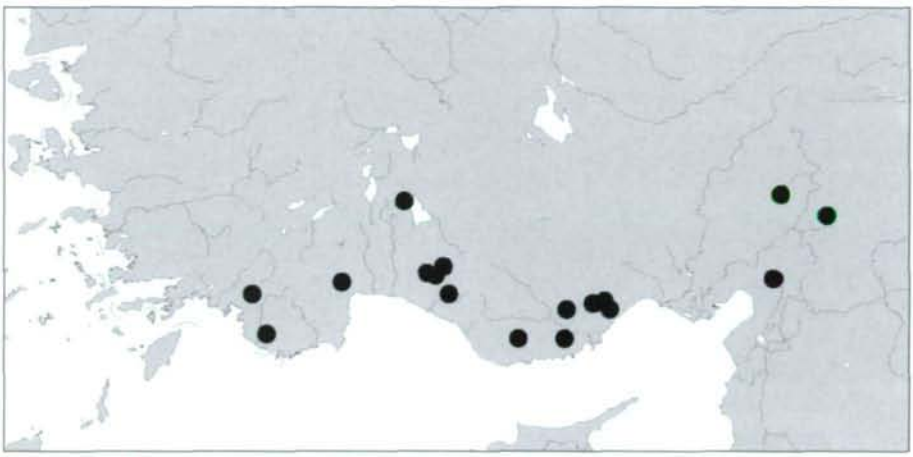
Material examined: Mersin: 12 exs., road Mut-Karaman, Sertavul Geç., 36°55′28N, 33°16′26E, 1570 m, 5.V.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 44 exs., Kirobasi-Güzeloluk, 36°45N, 33°58E, 1430 m, 7.-8.V.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss, cFel).

This species was for the first time recorded from Turkey by ZANETTI (2002).

Omalium assingi ZANETTI (Map 4)

Material examined: Muğla: 4 exs., 30 km NE Fethiye, Boncuk Dağı, Koru, 36°51N, 29°14E, 1750 m, 2.X.2002, leg. Assing (cAss). Antalya: 1 ex., N Kalkan, Dumanlı Dağı, 36°24N, 29°26E, 1230 m, mixed cedar and pine forest, 5.X.2002, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., Antalya env., Termessos, 36°59′N, 30°28E, 850 m, 3.V.2001, leg. Meybohm (cAss). Mersin: 1 ex., road to Güzeloluk, S Aydinlar, 36°45N, 34°08E, 1380 m, 4.V.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 47 exs., Kirobasi-Güzeloluk, 36°45N, 33°58E, 1430 m, 7.-8.V.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss, cFel). Kahramanmaraş: 1 ex., 50 km NW Kahramanmaraş, 37°57N, 36°34E, 1360 m, NW-slope with old cedar, 10.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., Ahır Dağı, 27 km ENE Kahramanmaraş, 37°42N, 37°13E, 1400 m, N-slope with old *Cedrus* and *Juniperus*, 11.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss).

The distribution of this very recently described species is confined to southern Anatolia (ZANETTI 2002). It is here recorded from Kahramanmaraş and Muğla for the first time (Map 4).

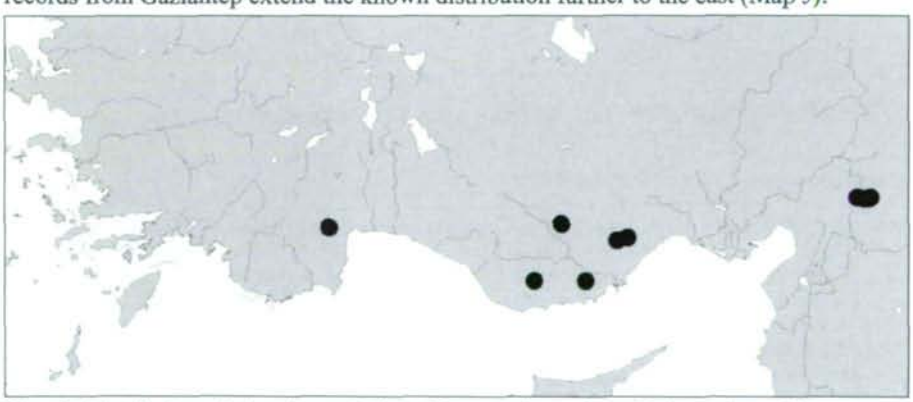


Map 4: Distribution of *Omalium assingi* ZANETTI in southern Turkey.

***Omalium schuberti* ZANETTI** (Map 5)

Material examined: Mersin: 6 exs., road Mut-Karaman, Sertavul Geç., 36°55′28N, 33°16′26E, 1570 m, 5.V.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., road Silifke-Gülnar, 36°20′37N, 33°35′17E, 1000 m, 6.V.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 3 exs., Kirobasi-Güzeloluk, 36°45N, 33°58E, 1430 m, 7.-8.V.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss, cFel). Gaziantep: 1 ex., Kartal Dağı, 39 km WNW Gaziantep, 37°10′38N, 36°58′49E, 1110 m, N-slope with oak, sifted roots, 9.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., Kartal Dağı, 30 km WNW Gaziantep, 37°09′36N, 37°04′03E, 1200 m, N-slope with oak, 9.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., Kartal Dağı, 28 km WNW Gaziantep, 37°10′11N, 37°06′28E, 1100 m, N-slope with oak, 9.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 3 exs. [det. Schülke], Kartal Dağı, 25 km WNW Gaziantep, 37°10′53N, 37°08′29E, 1070 m, N-slope with oak, 9.IV.2004, leg. Schülke (cSch).

The range of the apparently very rare *O. schuberti*, which, like the preceding species, was described only two years ago, is confined to southern Anatolia (ZANETTI 2002). The records from Gaziantep extend the known distribution further to the east (Map 5).



Map 5: Distribution of *Omalium schuberti* ZANETTI in southern Turkey; the ambiguous type locality ("Cangal D.") is omitted.

Omalium wunderlei ZANETTI

Material examined: Muğla: 2 exs., 70 km NE Fethiye, Seki, above Temel, 36°44N, 29°37E, 2225 m, 8.VII.2002, leg. Assing (cAss).

This very recently described species seems to be extremely rare. Only 5 type specimens from three localities were previously known (ZANETTI 2002). *Omalium wunderlei* is here recorded from Muğla for the first time.

Omalium cribriceps FAUVEL

Material examined: Antalya: 36 exs., N Kalkan, Dumanlı Dağı, 36°24N, 29°26E, 1230 m, mixed cedar and pine forest, 5.X.2002, leg. Assing (cAss).

The above specimens were sifted from the litter of a mixed cedar and pine forest and from the litter of *Quercus ilex* at the edge of this forest. The westernmost previous records are from localities near the Van lake in eastern Anatolia (ZANETTI 2002), so that the known range of this species is now extended to the west by almost 1200 km.

Planeustomus pallidus **sp.n.** (Figs 13-19, Map 6)

Holotype ♂: TR. - Kahramanmaraş (18), Paß N Tekir S Göksun, 1400-1550 m / (18) 26.4.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm, 37°56'56N, 36°34E / Holotypus ♂ *Planeustomus pallidus* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2004 (cAss). Paratypes: 4♂♂, 1♀: same data as holotype (cAss).

Description: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (range, arithmetic mean; n=6): HW: 0.33-0.38, 0.36; PW: 0.35-0.39, 0.37; PL: 0.33-0.36, 0.35; EL: 0.32-0.36, 0.35; EW: 0.41-0.45, 0.43; TiL: 0.26-0.27, 0.27; TaL: 0.14-0.17, 0.15; ML: 0.32; TL: 2.6-3.2, 2.9; PW/HW: 1.00-1.07, 1.03; PW/PL: 1.00-1.08, 1.05; EL/PL: 0.88-1.09, 1.00; EW/PW: 1.12-1.21, 1.17; AW/EW: 1.00-1.04, 1.02; TiL/TaL: 1.64-1.89, 1.76.

Small species (see measurements); facies as in Fig. 14. Coloration: body (including antennae) more or less uniformly rufotestaceous; elytra indistinctly lighter, yellowish; legs pale yellow.

Head with isodiametric microsculpture and scattered rather large, but not very deep punctures; surface with some shine; eyes small, only slightly longer than postocular region and weakly protruding from lateral outline in dorsal view (Figs 15, 17). Antenna (Fig. 18) short, length approximately 0.75 mm; antennomere III less than 1.5 times as long as wide; IV-VI small and strongly transverse; VII distinctly larger (wider and longer) than IV-VI, distinctly transverse; VIII smaller than VII, distinctly transverse; IX and X larger than VII and VIII; XI of similar width as X and about 1.5 times as long as X. (On the whole, the antennnal club appears to be composed of either 3 or 5 antennomeres, depending on whether antennomeres VII and VIII are included or not.)

Pronotum about as wide as long or weakly transverse, approximately as wide as head or slightly wider (see ratios PW/PL, PW/HW, and Fig. 16), laterally and posteriorly distinctly margined; lateral margins in anterior half subparallel, in posterior half converging in dorsal view; puncturation and microsculpture similar to those of head; in posterior median region with oblong shining area without or with very weak microsculpture; on either side of midline with shallow and ill-defined furrow with weakly defined punctures of variable number.

Elytra slightly wider than and at suture about as long as pronotum (see ratios EW/PW, EL/PL, and Fig. 14); puncturation shallow and often ill-defined, shallow, and much

denser than that of head and pronotum, often partly arranged in more or less irregular rows. Hind wings reduced.

Abdomen as wide as or slightly wider than elytra (see ratio AWE/EW and Fig. 14); microsculpture fine, distinct, and isodiametric; puncturation extremely fine, barely noticeable; posterior margin of tergite VII usually with traces of palisade fringe.

♂: aedeagus as in Fig. 19.

Etymology: The name (Lat., adj.: pale) refers to the uniformly light coloration.

Comparative notes: The only other species of *Planeustomus* JACQUELIN DU VAL known from Turkey are *P. cephalotes* (ERICHSON), *P. grandis* REITTER, and *P. heydeni seriatipennis* KOCH. The new species is distinguished from them by distinctly smaller size, the uniform and much lighter coloration, smaller eyes, shorter elytra, shorter antennae and more transverse antennomeres. *Planeustomus flavicollis* FAUVEL from Western Europe, which has similarly short elytra and is of similar size, is of different coloration (elytra darker than pronotum; abdomen brown) and has larger eyes (GANGLBAUER 1895). According to the original description of *Planeustomus bonnairei* FAUVEL from Algeria, that species resembles *P. pallidus* in size and especially in the morphology of the antennae, but is in other respects similar to *P. elegantulus* (KRAATZ), which is of different coloration and has longer elytra and larger eyes (FAUVEL 1898).

Distribution and bionomics: The adaptive reductions of eye size, wings, and pigmentation suggest that *Planeustomus pallidus* may have a restricted distribution. While other species are usually found in lowland wetlands, this species was collected at an altitude of more than 1400 m (Fig. 13).

Stenus (*Stenus*) *libanicus* PUTHZ

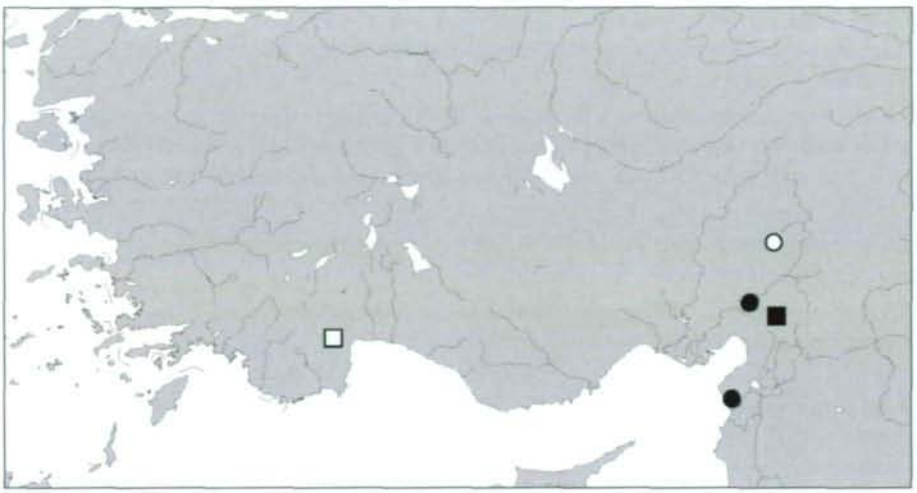
Material examined: Antakya: 1♂, 17 km W Antakya, NW Teknepinar, 36°11′18N, 35°58′56E, 410 m, pine forest with oak and shrubs, 3.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss).

The species was originally described from Lebanon and later recorded also from Syria and Turkey (only one record from "Suluhan, Toros") by PUTHZ (1979). The above specimen represents the second Turkish record.

Stenus (*Hemistenus*) *turcicus* BERNHAUER

Material examined: Antalya: 1 ex., Manavgat, Kizilot, 0-50 m, under stones, 4.I.1991, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 60 km SSW Antalya, Ciralı, 36°24′34N, 30°28′05, 40 m, 4.IV.2002, leg. Assing (cAss). Adana: 1 ex., SE Osmaniye, Zorkum, 36°58N, 36°22E, 1670 m, 29.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss). Kahramanmaraş: 2 exs., 34 km SW Kahramanmaraş, 37°22′57N, 36°40′42E, 1070 m, shrub litter and roots sifted, 12.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss).

The species is widespread in the southern Balkans and Turkey, but rather rare.



Map 6: Distributions of *Planeustomus pallidus* sp.n. (open circle), *Stenus capitulatus* ASSING (open square), *S. messorphilus* sp.n. (filled square), and *Oedichirus simoni* EPPELSHEIM (filled circles) in southern Turkey.

***Stenus* (*Hemistenus*) *capitulatus* ASSING** (Map 6)

Material examined: Antalya: 1♂, 1♀, Saklikent, 1900 m, 10.V.2000, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1♀, Saklikent, 1300-1600 m, sifted, 10.V.2000, leg. Meybohm (cAss).

The species was previously known only from Greece (ASSING 1995) and is here recorded from Turkey for the first time (Map 6).

***Stenus* (*Hemistenus*) *messorphilus* sp.n.** (Figs 20-24, Map 6)

Holotype ♂ [with worker of *Messor* sp. attached to the pin]: TR. - Gaziantep [24], 33 km E Osmaniye, 1520 m, NE Nurdağı Geç., 37°08´19E, 36°37´09E, 8.IV.2004, leg. V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Stenus messorphilus* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2004 (cAss).

Description: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (holotype): AL: 1.15; HL: 0.44; HW: 0.71; PW: 0.60; PL: 0.62; EL: 0.65; EW: 0.82; AW: 0.71; TiL: 0.72; TaL: 0.60; ML: 0.60; TL: 4.9; HL/HW: 0.62; PW/HW: 0.85; PW/PL: 0.98; EL/PL: 1.05; EW/PW: 1.35; AW/EW: 0.87; TiL/TaL: 1.20.

Facies as in Fig. 20. Coloration: black, without distinct metallic hue; legs yellow, with the apices of the femora distinctly and narrowly infuscate and with the proximal part of the tibiae weakly infuscate; antennae yellow, with the apical 3 antennomeres weakly infuscate. Integument of whole forebody without microsculpture and distinctly shining.

Head moderately transverse (see ratio HL/HW) and only 1.18 times as wide as pronotum (see ratio PW/HW); lateral dorsal furrows weakly pronounced and median part moderately elevated; puncturation coarse and moderately dense (Fig. 21). Antennae and palpi relatively long, of similar morphology as in *S. cribratus* KIESENWETTER.

Pronotum approximately as wide as long (see ratio PW/PL and Fig. 21); puncturation similar to that of head, but in posterior median area very sparse.

Elytra distinctly wider and at suture slightly longer than pronotum (see ratios EW/PW,

EL/PL, and Fig. 21); puncturation similar to that of head and pronotum. Hind wings reaching beyond abdominal tergite V. Legs long and slender (see measurements and ratio TiL/TaL).

Abdomen gradually tapering from segment III to segment VIII (Fig. 20); puncturation on anterior tergites rather coarse and dense, decreasing in size and density from tergite III to VIII, and on tergite VIII extremely fine and sparse; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII weakly emarginate; sternite IX as in Fig. 22; aedeagus as in Figs 23-24.

Etymology: The name (adj.) refers to the assumed association of this species with ants of the genus *Messor* FOREL.

Comparative notes: Based on its external characters and especially on the male sexual characters, the species is attributed to the *S. cribratus* group; for details see PUTHZ (1981). From *S. cribratus*, which too occurs in Turkey, it is distinguished by smaller size, generally finer and less dense puncturation of the forebody, the relatively denser puncturation of the median part of the head, the more transverse head, the relatively shorter elytra, the less extensively infuscate femora, the pale yellowish antennomeres I-VIII, the narrower posterior excavation of the male sternite VIII, the narrower posterior excavation of the male sternite IX, and the slightly different shape of the internal structures of the aedeagus. From *S. capitulatus*, which is recorded from southern Turkey above, the new species is distinguished by a wider (in relation to pronotum) and more transverse head with relatively larger and more bulging eyes, shorter maxillary palpi, more slender legs, finer puncturation of the forebody, much coarser and more distinct puncturation of the anterior abdominal tergites, the narrower posterior excavation of the male sternite VIII, the deeper and narrower posterior excavation of the male sternite IX, and by the smaller aedeagus with different internal structures. From the similarly small *S. incribratus* PUTHZ, which was described from Konya, it is distinguished by denser puncturation of the forebody, a relatively wider and more transverse head, less extensively infuscate femora, and by the shape of the aedeagus (more acute apex) with stouter sclerotised structures in the internal sac. For figures of the aedeagi of *S. cribratus*, *S. capitulatus*, and *S. incribratus* see ASSING (1995) and PUTHZ (1981).

Distribution and bionomics: The type locality is situated in the northern parts of the Nur Dağları. The holotype was collected from a nest of *Messor* sp. under a large stone in a stand of oak and beech at an altitude of more than 1600 m. For a photograph of the type locality see Fig. 2 in ASSING (2004 c). The conclusion that the species may be a true myrmecophile is supported that other species of the *S. cribratus* species group, too, have repeatedly been observed in association with ants, usually *Messor* sp. (ASSING 1995, and unpubl.).

Stenus (*Hemistenus*) *nurdaghensis* ASSING

Material examined: Antakya: 8 exs., 19 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, 36°01′48N, 36°07′19E, 920 m, oak and laurel litter, 2&5..IV.2004, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch); 5 exs., 22 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, 36°00′32N, 36°07′13E, 940 m, oak and laurel litter, 2.IV.2004 (cAss); 4 exs., 17 km W Antakya, NW Teknepinar, 36°11′07N, 35°59′06E, 400 m, pine forest with oak and shrubs, 3.IV.2004, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch); 14 exs., 17 km W Antakya, NW Teknepinar, 36°11′18N, 35°58′56E, 410 m, pine forest with oak and shrubs, 3.IV.2004, leg.

Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch); 4 exs., 19 km W Antakya, NW Teknepinar, 36°12′16N, 35°57′46E, 360 m, stream bank with *Platanus*, 3.IV.2004, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch); 2 exs., 20 km W Antakya, NW Teknepinar, 36°12′33N, 35°57′30E, 340 m, oak forest, 3.IV.2004, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch); 2 exs., Ziyaret Dağı, W Sungur, 36°00′26N, 36°05′32E, 660 m, 21.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

This recently described species is endemic to southern Antakya (ASSING 2002), where it is apparently rather common in the leaf litter of various types of forest (pine, oak, laurel). Several specimens collected in the beginning April were teneral.

Oedichirus simoni EPPELSHEIM (Figs 25-28, Map 6)

Material examined: Adana: 1♀, Karatepe, 37°17N, 36°14E, 24.IV.-1.V.2002, leg. Meybohm & Brachat (cAss). Antakya: ♂, 17 km W Antakya, NW Teknepinar, 36°11′18N, 35°58′56E, 410 m, pine forest with oak and shrubs, 3.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss).

The species was previously known only from Lebanon and Israel and is here recorded from Turkey for the first time (Map 6). The diagnosis in COIFFAIT (1978) is solely based on females. With a male now available, an illustration of the previously unknown aedeagus and the male tergite VIII is provided in Figs 26-28. The habitus is illustrated in Fig. 25.

Procirrus saulcyi FAUVEL (Map 7)

Material examined: Antakya: 6 exs., 19 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, 36°01′48N, 36°07′19E, 920 m, oak and laurel litter, 2.&5.IV.2004, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch); 1 ex., 17 km W Antakya, NW Teknepinar, 36°11′07N, 35°59′06E, 400 m, pine forest with oak and shrubs, 3.IV.2004, leg. Schülke (cSch); 1 ex., Ziyaret Dağı, Yayladağı baraji, 35°56N, 36°04E, 520 m, 22.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Iskenderun, Belen Geç., 36°28N, 36°13E, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). [Israel: 1 ex., Galilee, Mt. Meron, 700m, 26.IV.1982, leg. Besuchet & Löbl (MHNG); 1 ex., Galilee, Eilon, N Betzet, 22.IV.1982, leg. Besuchet & Löbl (cAss)].

This conspicuous species, which was previously known only from Lebanon and Israel, is here recorded from Turkey for the first time (Map 7).

Lathrobium bodemeyeri BERNHAUER

Material examined: Kastamonu: 3 exs., Ilgazdağ, Diphan, 1300 m, 17.V.1976, leg. Besuchet & Löbl (MHNG, cAss). Zonguldak: 1 ex., Eregli-Baliköy, 15.V.1976, leg. Besuchet & Löbl (MHNG).

The (first) record from Kastamonu is further to the east than any of the previously known localities (ASSING 2001).

Lathrobium paphlagonicum ASSING

Material examined: Sinop: 7 exs., Lala near Sinop, 20.V.1976, leg. Besuchet & Löbl (MHNG, cAss); 1♀, 23 km N Boyabat, S Bektas, 1100 m, 20.V.1976, leg. Besuchet & Löbl (MHNG).

The species was previously known only from the type locality (Sinop: Çangallı Dağı) (ASSING 2001).

***Lobrathium ciliciae* BORDONI** (Figs 29-34, Map 7)

Material examined: Adana: 1♂, 1♀, SE Osmaniye, Zorkum, 36°58N, 36°22E, 1670 m, 29.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

This species had never been recorded again since its original description, which is based on a single female holotype from Kazan, Adana [probably misspelling of Kozan; there is apparently no Kazan in Adana) (BORDONI 1980). The material listed above was compared with the holotype. The habitus and male sexual characters are illustrated in Figs 29-34.

Map 7: Distributions of *Procirrus saulcyi* FAUVEL (squares), *Tetartopeus adanensis* sp.n. (open circles), and *Lobrathium ciliciae* BORDONI (filled circles) in southern Turkey.

***Tetartopeus adanensis* sp.n.** (Figs 35-45, 49, Map 7)

Holotype ♂: TR. - Adana [16a], 920 m, 15 km E Osmaniye, NW Yarpuz, stream bank, 37°03′34N, 36°25′43E, 6.IV.2004, leg. V. Assing & M. Schülke / Holotypus ♂ *Tetartopeus adanensis* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2004 (cAss). Paratype ♂: Turkey (Adana): 37 km N Kozan, S Feke, 37°46′18′′N, 35°53′56′′ E, 670 m, moist place near road, 7.IV.2004, leg. M. Schülke [T04-21] (cSch).

Description: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (holotype, paratype): AL: 2.50, 2.68; HL: 1.01, 1.07; HW: 0.94, 0.98; PW: 0.97, 1.09; PL: 1.22, 1.31; EL: 0.97, 1.21; EW: 1.18, 1.31; AW: 1.09, 1.18; TiL: 1.10, 1.12; TaL: 0.74, 0.82; ML: 1.63, 1.69; TL: 8.2, 8.4; HL/HW: 1.08, 1.09; PW/HW: 1.03, 1.11; PW/PL: 0.79, 0.83; EL/PL: 0.79, 0.92; EW/PW: 1.22, 1.21; AW/EW: 0.92, 0.90; TiL/TaL: 1.49, 1.37.

Facies as in Fig. 35. Coloration: head and pronotum black; elytra red, with the scutellar region infuscate; abdomen black, with posterior margin of segment VII and apical segments (VIII-X) reddish; legs yellowish brown; antennae reddish brown, partly slightly infuscate.

Head weakly oblong (see ratio HL/HW and Fig. 36); eyes large, almost as long as postocular region in dorsal view; puncturation moderately coarse and moderately dense, interstices in lateral dorsal region on average approximately as wide as punctures; puncturation in central dorsal region distinctly sparser; microsculpture in central dorsal region absent, in posterior and lateral region very shallow. Antenna long and slender; antenno-

mere III slightly longer than II; antennomeres IV-XI slightly more than twice as long as wide, of subequal length, and about as long as II (Fig. 38).

Pronotum slightly wider than head and moderately oblong (see ratios PW/HW, PL/PW, and Fig. 36); puncturation similar to that of head.

Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum (Figs 36-37); length apparently dimorphic: at suture either slightly (paratype) or distinctly (holotype) shorter than pronotum (see ratios EW/PW, EL/PL, and Figs 36-37); puncturation similar to that of head and pronotum or finer and shallower. Hind wings present, but – as can be inferred from the dimorphic length of the elytra – possibly not always fully developed.

Abdomen narrower than elytra (see ratio EW/AW and Fig. 35); puncturation very dense and very fine; pubescence blackish. Posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: sternite VII with clusters of dark modified setae, posterior margin weakly and broadly concave (Fig. 39); sternite VIII with two extensive and oblong clusters of black modified setae; posterior margin in the middle with small incision of triangular shape (Fig. 40); aedeagus with long ventral process of characteristic morphology (Figs 41-45).

Etymology: The name (adj.) is derived from Adana, the province where the two type localities are situated.

Comparative notes: The species is hightly similar and, as is suggested especially by the morphology of the male primary and secondary sexual characters, closely related to *T. stylifer* (REITTER) from the Caucasus region. Both species are extremely similar in external morphology, but readily separated by the shape of the apex of the ventral process of the aedeagus. In addition, the new species is separated from *T. stylifer* by the more slender antennae (Fig. 38).

Distribution and bionomics: The species was collected in two localities in Adana, central southern Anatolia (Map 7). The holotype was washed from the bank of a stream at an altitude of 920 m (Fig. 49); the paratype was collected in a shaded damp meadow at an altitude of 670 m, very close to a road.

Remarks: The type material of *T. stylifer* was looked for, but not found in the Reitter collection at the HNHM by György Makranczy. Only one specimen of *T. stylifer* was identified in the main collection. It is labelled: "Iran, Abu Ask, 2000 m, Elbursgeb., 12.VIII.1980, leg. J. Klapperich / Tetartopaeus [sic] styliferus Reitt. det. H. Coiffait 1980". This is the first record of the species from Iran. Strangely, COIFFAIT (1982) does not mention it.

Rugilus arabs (SAULCY)

Material examined: Mersin: 2 exs., Çamlıyayla, 37°09′47N, 34°34′42E, 1150 m, 3.V.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss). Gaziantep: 2 exs., N Birecik, eastern Bank of Euphrat, 37°03′30N, 37°57′43E, 360 m, 24.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., W Birecik, Belkis/Euphrat, 37°02′50N, 37°51′30E, 440 m, 24.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

In Turkey, *R. arabs* was previously known only from Adana and Tokat (ASSING 2003b, ROUGEMONT 1988).

Nazeris ammonita (SAULCY) (Map 8)

Material examined [for more records see ASSING (2001e)]: Adana: 1 ex., S Osmaniye, Zorkum, 37°02N, 36°17E, 530-890 m, 25.IV.2002, leg. Meybohm (cAss). Antakya: 22 exs., 19 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, 36°01′48N, 36°07′19E, 920 m, oak and laurel litter, 2.&5.IV.2004, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch); 9 exs., 22 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, 36°00′32N, 36°07′13E, 940 m, oak and laurel litter, 2.IV.2004, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cFel, cSch); 7 exs., S Şenköy, 36°01N, 36°07E, 900-930 m, 26.-27.IV.2002, leg. Meybohm & Brachat (cAss); 3 exs., 17 km W Antakya, NW Teknepinar, 36°11′18N, 35°58′56E, 410 m, pine forest with oak and shrubs, 3.IV.2004, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch); 4 exs., W Şenköy, 36°01′08N, 36°07′19E, 750 m, 21.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss, cFel); 5 exs., Ziyaret Dağı, W Sungur, 35°58′34N, 36°04′59E, 710 m, 21.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss, cFel); 6 exs., 20 km W Antakya, NW Teknepinar, 36°12′33N, 35°57′30E, 340 m, oak forest, 3.IV.2004, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch); 1 ex., NW Teknepinar, 36°11N, 35°59E, 380 m, 28.IV.2002, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., 19 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, 36°02′09N, 36°07′23E, 880 m, pasture, under stones and grass sifted, 5.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 9 km SE Iskenderun, 5 km NE Belen, 36°31′19N, 36°14′50E, 1240 m, mixed oak and beech forest, 4.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 10 km S Iskenderun, W Soğukoluk, 36°29′28N, 36°09′17E, 760 m, ruderal pine forest with oak, 4.IV.2004, leg. Schülke (cSch); 1 ex., Soğukoluk, 36°30N, 36°10E, 800 m, 29.IV.2002, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 3 exs., same data, but 530 m, 36°30N, 36°09E (cAss); 1 ex., Yayladağı, 450 m, 17.V.1973, leg. Schubert (cAss); 1 ex., WSW Yeşilkent, 36°55N, 36°19E, 1010 m, mixed deciduous forest, 28.XII.2000, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 7 km E. Yeşilkent, 350-400m, 4.V.1978, leg. Besuchet & Löbl (MHNG); 1 ex., Harbiye, 3.V.1978, leg. Besuchet & Löbl (MHNG); 6 ex., Kişlak-Şenköy, 800-850m, 2.V.1978, leg. Besuchet & Löbl (MHNG, cAss). [Lebanon: 12 exx., Beit Eddine, 27.&30.III.1975, leg. Besuchet; 2 ex., Damoun env., 28.III.1975, leg. Besuchet; 5 ex., Hasroun near Becharré, 3.IV.1975, leg. Besuchet; 1 ex., Damoun, 24.III.1975, leg. Besuchet. Israel: 11 ex., Galilee, Mt. Meron, 900m, 27.V.1973, leg. Löbl; 1 ex., Mt. Meron, 1100m, 27.V.1973, leg. Löbl; 6 ex., Mt. Meron, 1100m, 21.IV.1982, leg. Besuchet & Löbl; 1 ex., same data, but 900m; 1 ex., Mt. Meron, 700m, 26.IV.1982, leg. Besuchet & Löbl; 6 ex. [partly teneral], Galilee, Safad, 500m, 30.V.1973, leg. Löbl; 4 ex., same data, but 14.VI.1973; 16 ex. [partly teneral], Galilee, Montfort, 19.IV.1982, leg. Besuchet & Löbl; 8 ex., [partly teneral], Galilee, Tel Dan, 24.IV.1982, leg. Besuchet & Löbl; 15 ex. [partly teneral], Galilee, Eilon, N Betzet, 20.&22.IV.1982, leg. Besuchet & Löbl; 1 ex., Dead Sea, 3 km S Natal Kalya, 1.VI.1973, leg. Löbl; 3 ex., Mt. Carmel, Little Switzerland, 28.V.1973, leg. Löbl; 6 ex., Mt. Carmel, 100m, 17.IV.1982, leg. Besuchet & Löbl; 1 ex., same data, but 500m; 2 ex. [teneral], Golan, Banias, 24.IV.1982, leg. Besuchet & Löbl; 1 ex. [teneral], coast, Bei Tzevi, 18.IV.1982, leg. Besuchet & Löbl (MHNG, cAss)].

This species was only recently recorded from Turkey for the first time (ASSING 2001e); it is widespread and not uncommon in the Middle East (Map 8).

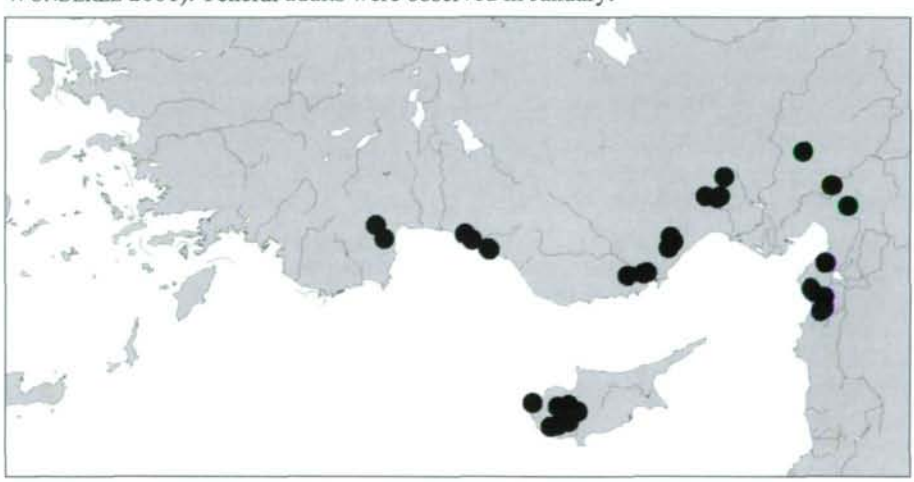
Map 8: Distribution of *Nazeris ammonita* (SAULCY) in the Middle East, based on examined records.

Xantholinus ciliciae BORDONI (Map 9)

Material examined: Antalya: 31 exs., S Hisar, 36°44′02N, 30°26′23E, 1120 m, N-slope with *Quercus* sp. and *Carpinus* sp., 4.IV.2002, leg. Assing, Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 1 ex., W Antalya, Saklikent, 1000 m, oak forest, 11.V.2000, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 24 exs. [partly teneral], Manavgat, Kizilot, 0-50 m, forests, stream bank, garden, 2.-4.I.1991, leg. Assing (cAss); 7 exs. [partly teneral], Manavgat, Colakli, 0-50 m, old graveyard with deciduous trees, 5.I.1991, leg. Assing (cAss); 4 exs., W Alanya, Avsallar, 9.-23.V.1995, leg. Pütz (cAss); 1 ex., W Alanya, Incekum, 36°38N, 31°47E, 20 m, 21.V.2000, leg. Meybohm (cAss). Mersin: 3 exs., ca. 30km NNW Tarsus, E Çamlıyayla, 37°08′43N, 34°44′29E, N-slope with pine and shrubs, 430 m, 26.XII.2000, leg. Assing, Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 6 exs., E Çamlıyayla, 37°10′00N, 34°45′40E, 580 m, arable land with scattered trees, 26.XII.2000, leg. Assing, Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 3 exs., Çamlıyayla, 37°09′47N, 34°34′42E, 1150 m, 3.V.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 6 exs., road to Güzeloluk, S Aydinlar, 35°44′34N, 34°08E, 1380 m, 4.V.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss, cFel); 8 exs., road Silifke-Gülnar, ca. 40 km W Silifke, 36°20′38N, 33°35′06E, 1015 m, N-slope with oak, 27.XII.2000, leg. Assing, Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 2 exs., road Silifke-Gülnar, ca. 25 km W Silifke, 36°22′22N, 33°47′02E, 675 m, macchia, 27.XII.2000, leg. Assing, Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 7 exs., 10 km W Silifke, 36°22′47N, 33°50′02E, 1015 m, pine forest with grass, under stones, 27.XII.2004, leg. Assing, Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 2 exs., road Silifke-Gülnar, 36°20′37N, 33°35′17E, 1000 m, 6.V.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., Güzeloluk-Erdemli, S Aydinlar, 35°44′59N, 34°07′48E, 1350 m, 7.-8.V.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 6 exs., road Erdemli-Güzeloluk, ca. 25 km NW Erdemli, 36°42′19N, 34°09′52E, 1085 m, slope with oak and other

deciduous trees, 29.XII.2000, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 25 km NW Erdemli, 36°43N, 34°10E, 1150m, oak litter, 29.XII.2000, leg. Wunderle (cWun). Adana: 1 ex., 15 km E Osmaniye, N Yarpuz, 37°04′14N, 36°25′57E, 1080 m, garden, grass sifted, 6.IV.2004 (cAss); 1 ex., S Pozanti, 37°22N, 34°49E, 945 m, *Platanus* litter near stream, 26.XII.2000, leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ex., 22 km N Kozan, S Eskiyen Geç., 37°38′25N, 35°51′05E, 640 m, roadside, meadow, under stones and sifted roots, 7.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., N Osmaniye, Karatepe National Park, Karatepe, 37°17′12N, 36°14′22E, 200 m, laurel wood with *Q. ilex*, 28.XII.2000, leg. Assing (cAss). Antakya: 35 exs., 19 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, 36°01′48N, 36°07′19E, 920 m, oak and laurel litter, 2.&5.IV.2004, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch); 19 exs., 22 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, 36°00′32N, 36°07′13E, 940 m, oak and laurel litter, 2.IV.2004, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cFel, cSch); 1 ex., 17 km W Antakya, NW Teknepinar, 36°11′07N, 35°59′06E, 400 m, pine forest with oak and shrubs, 3.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 17 km W Antakya, NW Teknepinar, 36°11′18N, 35°58′56E, 410 m, pine forest with oak and shrubs, 3.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 19 km W Antakya, NW Teknepinar, 36°12′16N, 35°57′46E, 360 m, stream bank with *Platanus*, 3.IV.2004, leg. Schülke (cSch); 1 ex., 20 km W Antakya, NW Teknepinar, 36°12′33N, 35°57′30E, 340 m, oak forest, 3.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., 10 km S Iskenderun, W Soğukoluk, 36°29′28N, 36°09′17E, 760 m, ruderal pine forest with oak, 4.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., Harbiye, 9 km SSW Antakya, 36°07′36N, 36°07′36E, 430 m, bank of stream, laurel and *Platanus* litter, 5.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., Ziyaret Dağı, W Şenköy, 36°01′08N, 36°07′19E, 750 m, 21.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss); 1 ex., Ziyaret Dağı, W Sungur, 35°59′34N, 36°05′18E, 760 m, 21.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

Xantholinus ciliciae, a species which is rather common in Cyprus (ASSING & WUNDERLE 2001), is widespread also in southern Anatolia (Map 9). It has been found in various types of forest biotopes, in gardens and graveyards, and on stream banks at altitudes of 0-1380 m (Turkey). In Cyprus, it was collected at altitudes of up to 1550 m (ASSING & WUNDERLE 2001). Teneral adults were observed in January.



Map 9: Distribution of *Xantholinus ciliciae* BORDONI in southern Turkey and Cyprus, based on examined records.

Diochus hatayus ASSING

Material examined: Antakya: 9 exs., 17 km W Antakya, NW Teknepinar, 36°11′07N, 35°59′06E, 400 m, pine forest with oak and shrubs, 3.IV.2004, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch); 2 exs., 17 km W Antakya, NW Teknepinar, 36°11′18N, 35°58′56E, 410 m, pine forest with oak and shrubs, 3.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 5 exs., 19 km W Antakya, NW Teknepinar, 36°12′16N, 35°57′46E, 360 m, stream bank with *Platanus*, 3.IV.2004, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch).

The known distribution of this very recently described species is confined to the surroundings of Teknepinar, Antakya (ASSING 2003d).

Gabrius tokatensis SMETANA (Map 10)

Material examined: Adana: 1♀, 13 km E Osmaniye, NW Yarpuz, 37°07′51N, 36°24′32E, 930 m, beech and *Platanus* forest, 6.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss). Kahramanmaraş: 1♂, 1♀, 30 km W Baskonus Yaylasi, 37°33′58N, 36°34′10E, 1270 m, 28.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1♀, Pass N Tekir, S Göksun, 37°57N, 36°34E, 1400-1550 m, 26.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss).

The species is apparently very rare (Map 10). Only the holotypes of *G. tokatensis* and its junior synonym *G. amasiensis* COIFFAIT had previously become known from their respective type localities: Tokat and Amasya in central northern Anatolia (COIFFAIT 1980, SCHILLHAMMER 1990, SMETANA 1977).

Gabrius amanensis SCHILLHAMMER (Map 11)

Material examined: Adana: 1♂ [det. Schülke], 10 km E Osmaniye, NW Yarpuz, 37°04′32N, 36°22′25E, 900 m, mixed oak and beech forest, 6.IV.2004, leg. Schülke (cSch). Kahramanmaraş: 1♂, 30 km W Baskonus Yaylasi, 37°33′58N, 36°34′10E, 1270 m, 28.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss).

Like the preceding species, *G. amanensis* appears to be extremely rare (Map 11). Previously, only the holotype from Yarpuz had been recorded the literature (SCHILLHAMMER 1990). The two specimens listed above were found in the same localities where *G. tokatensis* was collected, too.

Gabrius femoralis (HOCHHUTH)

Material examined: Antalya: 1♂, W Antalya, Saklikent, 18.III.2002, leg. Esser (cAss).

The species has been reported from Turkey before (e.g. SMETANA 1977), but records are apparently rather rare.

Gabrius exsculptus **sp.n.** (Figs 51-60, Map 10)

Holotype ♂: TR. - Antakya [3], S Antakya, Ziyaret Dağ, W Sungur, 760 m, 35°59′34N, 36°05′18E, 21.IV.2004, Besuchet / Holotypus ♂ *Gabrius exsculptus* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2004 (cAss).

Description: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (holotype): AL: 2.20; HL: 1.15; HW: 0.94; PW: 1.12; PL: 1.37; EL: 0.88; EW: 1.53; AW: 1.40; TiL: 1.16; TaL: 0.95; ML: 1.83; TL: 8.1; HL/HW: 1.23; PW/HW: 1.19; PW/PL: 0.81; EL/PL: 0.64; EW/PW: 1.36; AW/EW: 0.92; TiL/TaL: 1.22.

Facies as in Fig. 51. Coloration: forebody blackish; abdomen black, with the posterior margins of the segments lighter; antenna blackish, with the bases of antennomeres II and III reddish and with antennomeres X and XI castaneous brown; legs brown, with the bases of the profemora and parts of the tibiae infuscate and with the tarsi rufous.

Head distinctly oblong and with subparallel lateral margins (see ratio HL/HW and Fig. 52); eyes large; postocular region about 1.5 times as long as eyes in dorsal view; punctuation sparse, position and number of punctures as in *G. femoralis*; integument with distinct transverse microsculpture. Antenna of similar morphology as in *G. femoralis*.

Map 10: Distributions of *Gabrius tokatensis* SMETANA (open circles: type localities of *G. tokatensis* and its synonym *G. amasiensis*; filled circles: examined records) and *G. exculptus* sp.n. (square) in Turkey.

Pronotum slightly wider than head and moderately oblong (see ratios PL/PW, PW/HW, and Fig. 52); dorsal rows of punctures each composed of 1+5 punctures; microsculpture similar to that of pronotum.

Elytra distinctly wider and at suture distinctly shorter than pronotum (see ratios EW/PW, EL/PL, and Fig. 51), posteriorly distinctly dilated (i. e. widest at posterior margin); puncturation similar to that in *G. femoralis*, but shallower; microsculpture absent. Hind wings present. Legs of similar absolute and relative length as in *G. femoralis*.

Abdomen narrower than elytra (see ratio EW/AW and Fig. 51); puncturation extremely fine; microsculpture transverse, very shallow; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of tergite VIII with row of stout long black marginal setae and with distinct median incision (Fig. 53); posterior margin of sternite VIII with broad shallowly triangular excavation, on either side of middle with pronounced membranous extension and with row of long yellowish setae (Fig. 54); segments IX-X as in Fig. 55; aedeagus of similar general morphology as in *G. femoralis* but with the apical part broader, only slightly narrower than the basal part, with more parallel lateral margins, and basal and apical part in lateral view more strongly angled (Figs 56-60).

E t y m o l o g y : The name (Lat., adj.) refers to the distinctly excised posterior margin of the male tergite VIII.

Comparative notes: As can be inferred from the similar general morphology and especially the similar male primary and secondary sexual characters (posterior incision and chaetotaxy of tergite VIII; shape of posterior incision, membranous extension, and chaetotaxy of sternite VIII, and the highly similar shape of the aedeagus), *G. exsculptus* is apparently the adelphotaxon of *G. femoralis*, which, too, occurs in Turkey (see above). In addition to the characters pointed out above, *G. exsculptus* is distinguished from *G. femoralis* by the larger eyes, the lighter apical antennal segments, the shallower puncturation of the elytra and the abdomen, and by the narrower and deeper posterior incision of the male tergite VIII. From the two other large species occurring in southern Anatolia, *G. tokatensis* and *G. amanensis*, the new species is distinguished as follows:

from *G. tokatensis* by the blackish basal antennomeres, darker legs, a larger and in cross-section more convex pronotum with coarser puncturation, the absence of a bronze hue of the elytra, and the completely different male primary and secondary sexual characters (see illustrations in SMETANA (1977));

from *G. amanensis* by much larger size, darker coloration, blackish basal antennomeres, infuscate legs, a more massive and in cross-section more convex pronotum with coarser puncturation, more well-defined and denser puncturation of the elytra, denser puncturation of the abdomen, and the completely different male primary and secondary sexual characters (see illustrations in SCHILLHAMMER (1990)).

Distribution and bionomics: The species is known only from the type locality in southern Antakya, central southern Anatolia, not far from the Syrian border (Map 10), where the holotype was collected at an altitude of 760 m. Since the species is apparently fully winged, it is probably more widespread at least in southern Turkey and the Middle East.

***Abemus chloropterus* (PANZER)**

Material examined: Mersin: 1 ex., Çamlıyayla, 37°09′47N, 34°34′42E, 1150 m, 3.V.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss).

This is the first record of the species from Turkey.

***Quedius inflatus* FAUVEL** (Map 11)

Material examined: Antakya: 4 exs., 19 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, 36°01′48N, 36°07′19E, 920 m, oak and laurel litter, 2.&5.IV.2004, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch); 1 ex., 22 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, 36°00′32N, 36°07′13E, 940 m, oak and laurel litter, 2.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 3 exs., Ziyaret Dağı, Leylekli, 35°57′47N, 36°02′56E, 510 m, 22.IV.2004, leg. Meybohm & Brachat (cAss); 1 ex., Ziyaret Dağı, N Yayladağı, 35°55′15N, 36°02′47E, 440 m, 22.IV.2004, leg. Meybohm & Brachat (cAss).

Quedius inflatus was previously known only from Israel and Lebanon; the species is here recorded from Turkey for the first time (Map 11). Several localities from Israel are reported by SMETANA (1978). Part of the specimens collected on 22 April were teneral.

Map 11: Distributions of *Gabrius amanensis* SCHILLHAMMER (open circles) and *Quedius inflatus* FAUVEL (filled circles) in southern Turkey.

Acylophorus glaberrimus (HERBST)

Material examined: Adana: 1 ex., 15 km E Osmaniye, NW Yarpuz, 37°03′34N, 36°25′43E, 920 m, stream bank, washed, 6.IV.2004, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss).

The species has been reported from Turkey before, but is apparently rather rare.

Habrocerus simulans ASSING & WUNDERLE

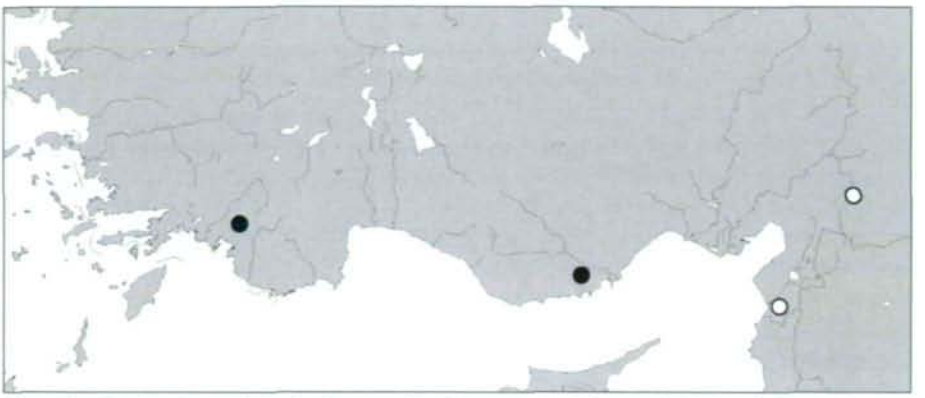
Material examined: Mersin: 26 exs., Çamlıyayla, 37°09′47N, 34°34′42E, 1150 m, 3.V.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss, cFel). Adana: 1 ex., SE Osmaniye, Zorkum, 36°58′08N, 36°21′39E, 1670 m, 29.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 5 exs., E Osmaniye, Yarpuz, 37°03′53N, 36°24′29E, 920 m, 30.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss). Antakya: 17 exs., 17 km W Antakya, NW Teknepinar, 36°11′18N, 35°58′56E, 410 m, pine forest with oak and shrubs, 3.IV.2004, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch); 4 exs., Harbiye, 9 km SSW Antakya, 36°07′36N, 36°07′36E, 430 m, bank of stream, laurel and *Platanus*, 5.IV.2004, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch); 5 exs., Ziyaret Dağı, W Sungur, 35°59′34N, 36°05′18E, 760 m, 21.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

The species is widespread and not rare in southern Turkey and the Middle East.

Cypha laeviuscula (MANNERHEIM) (Map 12)

Material examined: Gaziantep: 2 exs., Kartal Dağı, 30 km WNW Gaziantep, 37°09′36N, 37°04′03E, 1200 m, N-slope with oak, sifted roots of grass and herbs, 9.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss). Antakya: 1 ex., S Şenköy, 36°02N, 36°07E, 910 m, 26.IV.2002, leg. Meybohm (cAss).

Species of *Cypha* LEACH were previously unkown from Turkey. Accordingly, this is the first Turkish record of *C. laeviuscula* (Map 12).



Map 12: Distributions of *Cypha laeviuscula* (MANNERHEIM) (open circles) and *C. tenebricosa* sp.n. (filled circles) in southern Turkey.

***Cypha squamipennis* (FAUVEL)** (Figs 61-69, Map 13)

Hypocyptus squamipennis FAUVEL 1902: 183.

Type examined: Holotype ♀: Bordj Men Aïl, Kabylie / squamipennis Fvl. / R.I.Sc.N.B. 17.479, Coll. et det. A. Fauvel / Type / Holotypus Hypocyptus squamipennis Fauvel rev. V. Assing 2004 (IRSNB).

Material examined: Mersin: 1♂, road Silifke -> Gülnar, 1015 m, No. 9, 36°20′38N, 33°35′06E, *Quercus* litter, 27.XII.2000, leg. Assing (cAss); 1♂, Çamlıyayla, 37°10′24N, 34°36′35E, 1085 m, *Quercus* & *Carpinus* litter near creek, 5.V.2002, leg. Meybohm (cAss). Antakya: 1♂, Ziyaret Dağı, 19 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, 36°01′48N, 36°07′19E, 913 m, oak & laurel shrubs, sifted, 2.IV.2004, leg. M. Schülke (cSch). [Spain: Andalucía: 3♂♂, Sierra Cortez de la Frontera, 1200 m, *Quercus ilex* forest, 2.X.1993, leg. Wunderle (cWun, cAss); 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Grazalemma, 1220 m, 2.X.1993, leg. Wunderle (cWun, cAss); 1♂, 5♀♀, Sierra Nevada, Guejar Sierra, 1200 m, bank of Genil river, sifted, 28.IX.1993, leg. Wunderle (cWun). Portugal: 1♂, Algarve, 10 km N S. Brás de Alportel, 400 m, 4.VI.1992, leg. Wunderle (cWun).]

Comments: The holotype of *Cypha squamipennis* (FAUVEL) is a heavily damaged female. For a reliable identification of *Cypha* species, males are usually obligatory; therefore, it would be best to dispose of the name by placing it in the synonymy of a senior name. In this case, however, there is no suitable candidate, so that it seems preferable to interpret the species based on males from the Mediterranean that are similar in external morphology. Since the species here attributed to the name *C. squamipennis* is recorded from the Iberian peninsula and from Turkey, it is likely to occur in Algeria, too, where the holotype of *C. squamipennis* was collected. The type specimen has a slightly wider pronotum than the additional material listed above, but otherwise no differences were detected. In order to allow an identification of the species as interpreted here, a detailed redescription is presented.

Redescription: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (range, arithmetic mean; n=10): AL: 0.44-0.60, 0.55; HW: 0.36-0.44, 0.41; PW: 0.53-0.68, 0.63; PL: 0.29-0.36, 0.34; EL: 0.30-0.41, 0.37; EW: 0.57-0.72, 0.67; AW: 0.51-0.62, 0.58; TiL: 0.26-0.36, 0.33; TaL: 0.15-0.23, 0.20; ML: 0.32-0.36, 0.35; TL: 1.3-1.9, 1.65; PW/HW: 1.41-1.62, 1.51; PW/PL: 1.75-1.91, 1.83; EL/PL: 1.04-1.13, 1.08; EW/PW: 1.02-1.12, 1.09; AW/EW: 0.83-0.89, 0.86; TiL/TaL: 1.53-1.85, 1.68.

Facies as in Figs 61-62. Coloration variable: head and pronotum brown to dark brown,

the latter with broad yellowish margins; elytra light brown to brown; abdomen brown to dark brown, with the posterior halves of segments III-VI and all of segments VII-IX at least slightly lighter; legs, palpi, and antennae bright yellow to light brown.

Head and pronotum with sparse and extremely fine, barely noticeable puncturation; microsculpture indistinct, pubescence depressed. Antenna with antennomere I large and weakly oblong; II of similar length but distinctly narrower, almost twice as long as wide; III-V minute, much narrower than II, of subequal length, and more or less distinctly oblong; VI slightly larger and longer than V; VII similar to VI, but slightly shorter; VIII-X forming distinct club, of similar width; VIII and IX weakly oblong; XI slightly longer than combined length of VIII and IX (Figs 64-65).

Pronotum with posterior angles indistinct, completely rounded; distinctly transverse (see ratios PL/PW, PW/HW, and Fig. 63).

Elytra wider and at suture usually slightly longer than pronotum (see ratios EW/PW, EL/PL, and Fig. 63); puncturation as fine as that of pronotum; microsculpture distinct, composed of diagonal striae and long meshes. Hind wings present. Metatarsomere I almost as long as the combined length of the following tarsomeres or slightly shorter.

Abdomen with distinct microsculpture and extremely fine sparse puncturation; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: protarsomere I moderately dilated, slightly longer than the combined length of the two following tarsomeres; aedeagus of distinctive shape (Figs 66-69).

Intraspecific variation: Considerable intraspecific variation was observed particularly regarding size (a nanistic specimen is illustrated in Figs 62, 63, 65, 67, 69), coloration (especially legs and antennae), length and proportions of antennae, width of body, proportions of pronotum and elytra, and the size of the median lobe of the aedeagus. In the material from southwestern Europe, the apex of the median lobe of the aedeagus is slightly more strongly dilated than in the Turkish specimens, but this difference is attributed to intra- rather than interspecific variation.

Comparative notes: The species is separated from all its congeners by the distinctive morphology of the aedeagus. The only other described *Cypha* species known to occur in Turkey is *C. laeviuscula* (see above), which is distinguished by the much darker coloration alone. For illustrations of the male genitalia and antennae of many European species see DAUPHIN (2004) and PALM (1935).

Distribution and bionomics: The material examined was collected in Turkey (first record), Spain (first record), and Portugal (first record), so that the species can be expected to be present in most or all of the Mediterranean. In Turkey, *C. squamipennis* is recorded from Antakya and Mersin provinces (Map 13). The specimen from western Mersin was sifted from the leaf litter of a rocky slope with scattered deciduous oak trees at an altitude of little more than 1000 m; the specimen from Antakya was sifted from leaf litter of oak and laurel trees at an altitude of about 900 m.

***Cypha tenebricosa* sp.n.** (Figs 70-74, Map 12)

Holotype ♂: TR. - Mersin, road Silifke -> Gülnar, 1015 m, No. 9, 36°20′38N, 33°35′06E, *Quercus* litter, 27.XII.2000, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Cypha tenebricosa* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2004 (cAss). Paratypes: 1♂, 1♀: same data, but leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1♂: TR. - Denizli, 1500 m, 9, ca. 30 km N Fethiye, N Arpacık, pass, 36°52′41N, 29°10′43E, 9.VII.2002, V. Assing (cAss).

Description: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (range): AL: 0.56-0.68; HW: 0.39-0.42; PW: 0.57-0.60; PL: 0.30-0.32; EL: 0.32-0.35; EW: 0.65; AW: 0.57; TiL: 0.27-0.29; TaL: 0.18-0.21; ML: 0.29-0.30; TL: 1.3-1.7; PW/HW: 1.39-1.54; PW/PL: 1.81-1.95; EL/PL: 1.05-1.10; EW/PW: 1.10-1.13; AW/EW: 0.88; TiL/TaL: 1.29-1.58.

Facies as in Fig. 70. Coloration: whole body including the appendages blackish, with the elytra and the pronotum indistinctly lighter.

Head and pronotum with moderately sparse and extremely fine, barely noticeable puncturation and only with shallow traces of microsculpture, pubescence depressed. Antenna without distinct club; antennomere I large and somewhat flattened; II narrower and shorter than I; III-IX of subequal length, but gradually increasing width; IX approximately as long as wide; X slender, apically acute, more than twice as long as wide, and slightly longer than the combined length of VIII and IX (Fig. 72).

Pronotum almost twice as wide as long (see ratios PL/PW, PW/HW, and Fig. 71); posterior angles indistinct, completely rounded.

Elytra distinctly wider than and at suture approximately as long as pronotum (see ratios EW/PW, EL/PL, and Fig. 71); puncturation as fine as that of pronotum; microsculpture distinct, more or less isodiametric. Hind wings present. Metatarsomere I very long, much longer than the combined length of the two following tarsomeres and about 1/3 the length of metatibia.

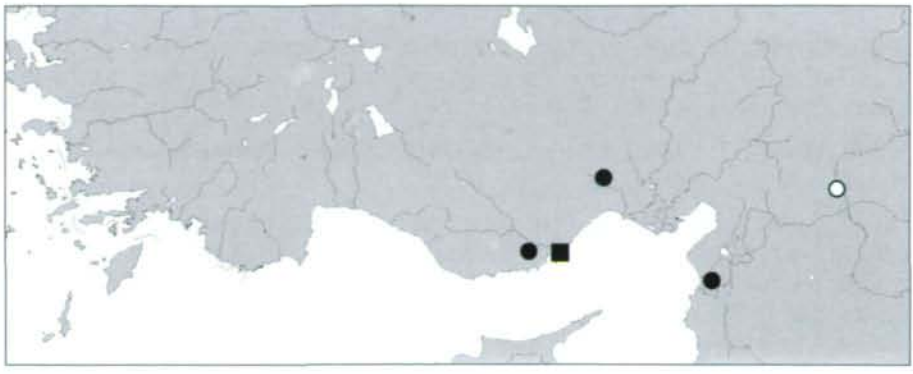
Abdomen with distinct microsculpture and extremely fine sparse puncturation; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: protarsomere I weakly dilated, distinctly narrower than protibia, only slightly wider than the following tarsomeres, and only slightly longer than the combined length of the two following tarsomeres; aedeagus similar to that of *C. laeviuscula*, but especially apex of different shape (Figs 73-74).

Etymology: The name (Lat., adj.: very dark) refers to the conspicuously dark coloration of the species.

Comparative notes: From all its congeners, the species is separated especially by the morphology of the aedeagus. From the three other species known to occur in Turkey, it is additionally distinguished by the completely dark coloration (even in *C. laeviuscula*, the appendages are dark brown at the most), the absence of a distinct antennal club, and the weakly dilated male protarsomere I. For illustrations of the male genitalia and antennae of many European species see DAUPHIN (2004) and PALM (1935).

Distribution and bionomics: The types were collected in two rather distant localities in Denizli and Mersin (Map 12), suggesting that the species is probably widespread. They were sifted from the leaf litter of deciduous oak trees and of pine trees and shrubs at elevations of about 1000 and 1500 m, respectively.



Map 13: Distributions of *Cypha squamipennis* (FAUVEL) (filled circles), *Gyrophaena anatolica* sp.n. (open circle), and *Calodera meybohmi* sp.n. (square) in southern Turkey.

***Gyrophaena anatolica* sp.n.** (Figs 75-82, Map 13)

Holotype ♂: TR Gaziantep (14), W Birecik, 440 m, Belkis am Euphrat / 37°2′50N, 37°51′30E (14), 24.4.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm / Holotypus ♂ *Gyrophaena anatolica* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2004 (cAss). Paratype ♂: same data as holotype (cAss).

Description: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (holotype, paratype): AL: 0.68, 0.76; HL: 0.32, 0.35; HW: 0.48, 0.51; PW: 0.54, 0.57; PL: 0.36, 0.39; EL: 0.39, 0.42; EW: 0.72, 0.79 ; AW: 0.71, 0.77; TiL: 0.45, 0.50; TaL: 0.35, 0.39; ML: 0.51, 0.53; TL: 2.7, 2.8; HL/HW: 0.66, 0.68; PW/HW: 1.13, 1.12; PW/PL: 1.50, 1.46; EL/PL: 1.08, 1.08; EW/PW: 1.33, 1.37; AW/EW: 0.98, 0.98; TiL/TaL: 1.30, 1.38.

Facies as in Fig. 75. Coloration: head black; pronotum brown; elytra brown, with the humeral region extensively yellowish; abdomen yellowish brown, with segment VI and the anterior half of segment VII infuscate; legs and mouthparts yellowish, except for the slightly darker labrum; antenna distinctly bicoloured, with antennomeres I-IV yellowish and V-X dark brown.

Head strongly transverse (see ratio HL/HW and Fig. 76); eyes very large (Fig. 76); with some sparse punctures and with distinct isodiametric microsculpture. Antenna (Fig. 77) with antennomere II shorter and narrower than I; III thin and slender, more than twice as long as wide and distinctly narrower than II; IV weakly transverse and distinctly wider than III; V-X distinctly wider than IV and moderately transverse, VI-X about 1.5 times as wide as long; XI about as long as the combined length of IX and X and slightly less than twice as long as wide (Fig. 77).

Pronotum about 1.5 times as wide as long and distinctly wider than head (see ratios PL/PW, PW/HW, and Fig. 76); posterior angles indistinct, completely rounded; on either side of midline with row of 4-6 ill-defined and irregularly spaced punctures; microsculpture similar to that of head, but slightly shallower.

Elytra distinctly wider and at suture slightly longer than pronotum (see ratios EW/PW, EL/PL, and Fig. 76); surface with very fine puncturation and shallow microreticulation.

Abdomen with distinct microsculpture and very fine puncturation; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of tergite VIII in the middle straight and on either side with distinct

process (Fig. 78); sternite VIII with broadly truncate posterior margin (Fig. 79); tergite X with two posterior processes (Fig. 80); aedeagus shaped as in Figs 81-82.

Etymology: The name (Lat., adj.) refers to the fact that the species is currently known only from Anatolia.

Comparative notes: *Gyrophaena anatolica* is distinguished from all its congeners by the distinctive male sexual characters, especially the shapes of sternite VIII and the aedeagus. For illustrations of the male sexual characters of most other Western Palaearctic species see WÜSTHOFF (1937).

Distribution and bionomics: The species is known only from one locality in Gaziantep, central southern Anatolia (Map 13), where the two type specimens were collected near the Euphrat river at an altitude of 440 m.

Myrmecopora publicana SAULCY

Material examined: Antakya: 2 exs., 19 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, 36°01′48N, 36°07′19E, 920 m, 2.IV.2004 (cAss); 2 exs., same data, but 36°02′09N, 36°07′23E, 880 m, leg. Assing, Schülke, 5.IV.2004 (cAss, cSch); 1 ex., Ziyaret Dağı, W Sungur,35°58′34N, 36°04′59E, 710 m, 21.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

This myrmecophilous species is distributed in the Middle East countries. In Turkey, its range is restricted to Antakya (ASSING 1997). The above specimens were found associated with *Messor* sp. (Formicidae).

Myrmecopora effeminata ASSING (Map 14)

Material examined: Mersin: 8 exs., Findikpinari, 36°54′46N, 34°22′55E, 1090 m, 1.V.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 3 exs., road to Findikpinari, Akarca, 36°51′51N, 34°25′48E, 780 m, 1.V.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss, cFel); 9 exs., road to Arslanköy, 5 km SE Aladağ, 36°54′45N, 34°31′44E, 700 m, 2.V.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., road to Güzeloluk, S Aydinlar, 36°44′34N, 34°08E, 1380 m, 4.V.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). Adana: 2 exs., 36 km N Kozan, S Feke, 37°45′46N, 35°53′40E, 770 m, oakwood with shrubs, 7.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex. [det. Schülke], 10 km E Osmaniye, NW Yarpuz, 37°04′32N, 36°22′25E, 900 m, mixed oak and beech forest, 6.IV.2004, leg. Schülke (cSch); 1 ex., E Osmaniye, Yarpuz, 37°03′53N, 36°24′29E, 920 m, 30.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 3 exs., same data, but 37°04′26N, 36°21′33E (cAss). Antakya: 40 exs., 22 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, 36°00′32N, 36°07′13E, 940 m, oak and laurel litter, 2.&5.IV.2004, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch); 1 ex., W Şenköy, 36°01′08N, 36°07′19E, 750 m, 21.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss); 3 exs. [det. Schülke], 17 km W Antakya, NW Teknepinar, 36°11′07N, 35°59′06E, 400 m, pine forest with oak and shrubs, 3.IV.2004, leg. Schülke (cSch); 2 exs. [det. Schülke], 20 km W Antakya, NW Teknepinar, 36°12′33N, 35°57′30E, 340 m, oak forest, 3.IV.2004, leg. Schülke (cSch); 1 ex. [det. Schülke], 10 km S Iskenderun, W Soğukoluk, 36°29′28N, 36°09′17E, 760 m, ruderal pine forest with oak, 4.IV.2004, leg. Schülke (cSch); 2 exs., Ziyaret Dağı, W Sungur, 36°00′26N, 36°05′32E, 660 m, 21.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 9 exs., same data, but 35°59′34N, 36°05′18E, 760 m (cAss, cFel); 2 exs., Ziyaret Dağı, Leylekli, 35°57′47N, 36°02′57E, 510 m, 21.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet, Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

This very recently described species (ASSING 2004b) is apparently rather common in central southern Anatolia (Map 14).

Map 14: Distribution of *Myrmecopora effeminata* ASSING in southern Turkey.

Alevonota gracilenta (ERICHSON)

Material examined: Mersin: 1♂, road Mut-Karaman, Sertavul Geç., 36°55N, 33°16E, 1570 m, 5.V.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1♀, Kirobasi-Güzeloluk, 36°45N, 33°58E, 1430 m, 8.V.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

The specimens indicated above are distinguished from the Central European material I have examined by somewhat wider body and smaller eyes. The genitalia, however, are identical, so that the observed differences are attributed to intra- rather than interspecific variation. The species is here recorded from Turkey for the first time.

Pella similis (MÄRKEL)

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: 2 exs., 30 km W Baskonus Yaylasi, 37°33′58N, 36°34′10E, 1270 m, 28.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss); 2 exs., same data, but 37°33′30N, 36°35′12E, 1500 m, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

This species is apparently rather rare in Turkey, but has been recorded from there before.

Chaetosogonocephus adventicius ASSING

Material examined: Mersin: 3 exs., road to Arslanköy, 5 km SE Aladağ, 36°54′45N, 34°31′44E, 700 m, 2.V.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

This very recently described species was previously known from four southern Anatolian localities in Denizli, Antalya, and Mersin (ASSING 2004a).

Calodera meybohmi sp.n. (Figs 83-88, Map 13)

Holotype ♂: TR Mersin (50), S Silifke, Delta des Göksu / 36°20N, 34°1E (50), 9.5.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm / Holotypus ♂ *Calodera meybohmi* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2004 (cAss).

Description: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (holotype): AL: 0.98; HW: 0.38; PW: 0.42; PL: 0.44; EL: 0.42; EW: 0.63; AW: 0.56; TiL: 0.53; TaL: 0.35; ML: 0.44; TL: 3.2; PW/HW: 1.12; PW/PL: 0.97; EL/PL: 0.97; EW/PW: 1.50; AW/EW: 0.88 ; TiL/TaL: 1.52.

Facies as in Fig. 83. Coloration: head blackish; pronotum bright reddish; elytra reddish brown; abdomen reddish, with segments VI and VII infuscate; legs, palpi, and antennomeres I-III yellowish brown; antennomeres IV-XI light brown.

Head posteriorly with constriction of about half the width of head; eyes weakly prominent and rather small, much shorter than postocular region in dorsal view (Fig. 85); surface without microsculpture; puncturation very fine and not very dense; interstices shining. Antenna of similar morphology as in *C. rufescens* KRAATZ.

Pronotum approximately as wide as long and slightly wider than head (see ratios PL/PW, PW/HW, and Fig. 84); microsculpture absent; puncturation very fine; interstices shining.

Elytra distinctly wider than and at suture approximately as long as pronotum (see ratios EW/PW, EL/PL, and Fig. 84); puncturation less fine than that of head and pronotum; microsculpture absent; interstices shining. Hind wings fully developed.

Abdomen with relatively sparse puncturation (Fig. 86); microsculpture absent; interstices shining.

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII obtusely angled in the middle; aedeagus as in Fig. 87; subapical internal structures rather long, slender, apically spoon-like, and distinctly crossed (Fig. 88).

Etymology: The species is dedicated to Heinrich Meybohm, who collected the holotype of this species, as well as numerous other staphylinid specimens treated in the present study.

Comparative notes: From other Western Palaearctic species with a posteriorly constricted neck, *C. meybohmi* is readily distinguished as follows:

from *C. uliginosa* ERICHSON by much smaller size and lighter coloration;

from *C. riparia* ERICHSON by smaller size, lighter coloration, sparser and finer puncturation, and apically crossed subapical structures in the internal sac of the aedeagus;

from *C. aethiops* (GRAVENHORST) and related species by a narrower posterior constriction of the head, much sparser puncturation of the body, the absence of distinct microsculpture, and the different morphology of the aedeagus; and

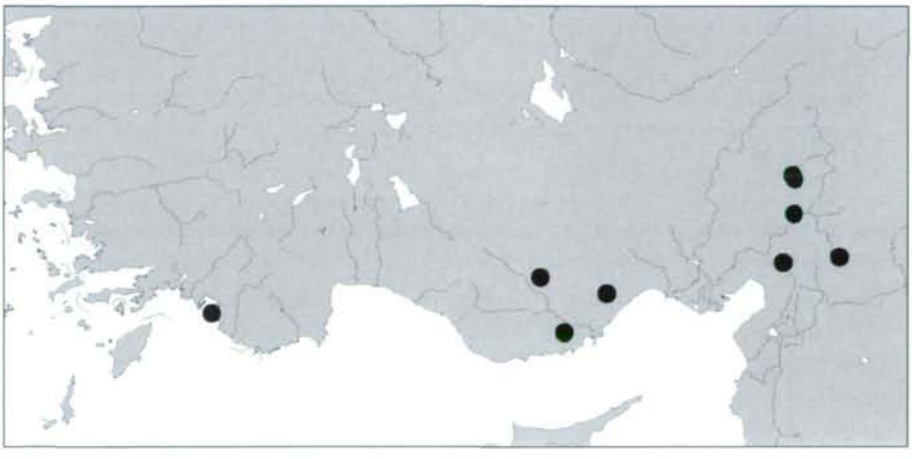
from *C. rufescens* by the lighter coloration, the more distinctly bicoloured forebody and abdomen, the much sparser and finer puncturation of the forebody and abdomen, the absence of microsculpture, and the apically more slender and more distinctly crossed subapical structures in the internal sac of the aedeagus. For illustrations of the genitalia of these species see ASSING (1996).

Distribution and bionomics: *Calodera meybohmi*, whose type locality is situated in Mersin (Map 13), is the first representative of the genus to become known from Turkey. The holotype was found in a floodplain forest in the delta of the river Göksu.

***Cousya crocea* ASSING** (Map 15)

Material examined: Mersin: 2 exs., road to Güzeloluk, S Aydinlar, 36°44′34N, 34°08E, 1380 m, 4.V.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss); 1 ex., road Mut-Karaman, Sertavul Geç., 36°55′28N, 33°16′26E, 1570 m, 5.V.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). Adana: 1 ex., 15 km E Osmaniye, NW Yarpuz, 37°03′34N, 36°25′43E, 920 m, stream bank, *Alnus* litter, 6.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss). Kahramanmaraş: 1 ex., 50 km NW Kahramanmaraş, 37°56′23N, 36°34′30E, 1380 m, N-slope with snow, under stones, roots, gravel, 10.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 2 exs., 50 km NW Kahramanmaraş, 37°56′48N, 36°34′05E, 1360 m, NW-slope with old cedars, sifted, 10.IV.2004, leg. Schülke (cSch); 5 exs., 30 km W Baskonus Yaylasi, 37°33′58N, 36°34′10E, 1270 m, 28.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). Gaziantep: 1 ex., Kartal Dağı, W Isikli, 37°08′29N, 37°10′52E, 1120 m, 25.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

This very recently described species was previously known only from Muğla and Mersin (ASSING 2004a). It is apparently rather widespread in southern Anatolia, its known distribution now ranging from Muğla in the west to Gaziantep in the east (Map 15).



Map 15: Distribution of *Cousya crocea* ASSING in southern Turkey.

***Zoosetha mersina* sp.n.** (Figs 89-95, Map 16)

Holotype ♂: TR Mersin (46), Kirobasi-Güzeloluk, 14 km W Güz [sic], 1430 m / 36°45N, 33°57′51E (46), 8.5.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm / Holotypus ♂ *Zoosetha mersina* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2004 (cAss).

Description: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (holotype): AL: 0.72; HL: 0.35; HW: 0.33; PW: 0.45; PL: 0.33; EL: 0.48; EW: 0.57; AW: 0.53; TiL: 0.33; TaL: 0.24; ML: 0.32; TL: 2.4; HL/HW: 1.05; PW/HW: 1.36; PW/PL: 1.36; EL/PL: 1.14; EW/PW: 1.27; AW/EW: 0.92 ; TiL/TaL: 1.38.

Coloration: whole body blackish; legs light brown, partly infuscate.

Head approximately as wide as long (see ratio HL/HW and Fig. 89); eyes moderately large, slightly shorter than postocular region in dorsal view; puncturation coarse, interstices approximately as wide as punctures; microsculpture isodiametric and shallow. Antenna with antennomere III shorter than II and almost twice as long as wide; IV-X similarly transverse, of increasing width; X almost twice as wide as long; XI about as long as the combined length of the two preceding antennomeres (Fig. 90).

Pronotum distinctly transverse and wider than head (see ratios PL/PW, PW/HW, and Fig.

89); microsculpture similar to that of head; puncturation denser than that of head, interstices narrower than punctures.

Elytra distinctly wider and at suture slightly shorter than pronotum (see ratios EW/PW, EL/PL, and Fig. 91); puncturation similar to that of pronotum, but slightly less dense and more well-defined; microreticulation shallow; interstices with subdued shine. Hind wings fully developed. Metatarsus distinctly shorter than metatibia (see ratio TiL/TaL); metatarsomere I approximately as long as the combined length of the two following tarsomeres.

Abdomen with relatively dense and fine puncturation and with distinct microsculpture, matt; anterior impressions of tergites III-V shallow; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII strongly convex in the middle (Fig. 92); aedeagus as in Figs 93-95, ventral process apically incised.

Etymology: The name is derived from Mersin, the province where the type locality is situated.

Comparative notes: *Zoosetha mersina* is distinguished from other Western Palaearctic species as follows:

from *Z. inconspicua* (ERICHSON) and *Z. incisa* ASSING by larger size, relatively shorter elytra, more massive antennae with more transverse antennomeres, and by a distinctly larger aedeagus, from *Z. inconspicua* also by the apically incised ventral process of the aedeagus;

from *Z. graeca* (BERNHAUER), whose male genitalia are unknown, by the darker coloration (especially the black antennae and partly dark brown legs), the less dense and shallower puncturation of the elytra, and by the more pronounced microsculpture of the abdomen;

from *Z. rufescens* (KRAATZ) and *Z. inexcisa* ASSING by much darker coloration, more pronounced puncturation of the forebody, by less massive antennae, and by the shape of the aedeagus;

and from *Z. wunderlei* ASSING by the larger pronotum, shorter antennae, much more pronounced puncturation of the forebody, and by the shape of the aedeagus. For illustrations of the sexual characters of these species see ASSING (1998, 2003e).

Distribution and bionomics: The species is currently known only from one locality in Mersin (Map 16), but is probably more widespread, as is suggested by the apparently fully developed hind wings. The holotype was collected at an altitude of 1430 m.

***Zoosetha furcillata* sp.n.** (Figs 142-156, 174, Map 16)

Holotype ♂: Turkey (Gaziantep): Kartal Dağı, 38 km WNW Gaziantep, 37°10′38′′N, 36°58′49′′E, 1110 m, N slope with *Quercus*, grass sifted, 9.IV.2004, leg. M. Schülke [T04-27] / Holotypus ♂ *Zoosetha furcillata* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2004 (cAss). Paratypes: 1♂, 2♀♀: same data as holotype (cSch); 2♀♀ [1 teneral]: same data, but leg. Assing (cAss).

Description: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (range; n=6): AL: 0.62-0.68; HW: 0.33-0.38; PW: 0.44-0.48; PL: 0.34-0.38; EL: 0.27-0.29; EW: 0.47-0.51; AW: 0.45-0.50; TiL: 0.32-0.34; TaL: 0.24-0.26; ML: 0.36; TL: 2.2-2.7; PW/HW: 1.24-1.32; PW/PL: 1.25-1.30; EL/PL: 0.75-0.80; EW/PW: 1.06-1.13; AW/EW: 0.94-0.97; TiL/TaL: 1.29-1.32.

Habitus as in Fig. 142. Coloration: weakly bicoloured, with the head and the abdomen dark brown to blackish, pronotum and elytra brown; legs brown; antennae dark brown, with the basal three antennomeres yellowish brown to light brown.

Head approximately as wide as long (Fig. 143); eyes moderately large (Fig. 144), slightly shorter than postocular region in dorsal view; punctures large, but shallow, in median dorsal area sparse, in lateral and posterior areas very dense; integument with distinctly isodiametric microsculpture. Antennae rather short; antennomere III shorter than II and less than twice as long as wide; IV distinctly transverse, about 1.5 times as wide as long; V-X strongly transverse, about twice as wide as long; XI with indistinct apical constriction, about as long as the combined length of the two preceding antennomeres or nearly so (Fig. 143).

Pronotum distinctly transverse and about 1.3 times as wide as head (see ratios PL/PW, PW/HW, and Fig. 143); posterior angles weakly marked; microsculpture weaker than that of head; puncturation similar to that of head, very shallow.

Elytra slightly wider and at suture distinctly shorter than pronotum (see ratios EW/PW, EL/PL, and Fig. 143); puncturation more distinct, deeper, and more well-defined than that of head and pronotum; microreticulation shallow; interstices with subdued shine. Hind wings reduced. Metatarsus distinctly shorter than metatibia (see ratio TiL/TaL); metatarsomere I usually slightly longer than the combined length of the two following tarsomeres, but shorter than the combined length of the three following metatarsomeres.

Abdomen slightly narrower than elytra (see ratio AW/EW); puncturation moderately sparse, fine, but distinct; integument only with indistinct traces of microsculpture and consequently more or less shining; tergites III-V with shallow anterior impressions; posterior margin of tergite VII without distinct palisade fringe; tergite X as in Fig. 147).

♂: tergite VIII as in Fig. 145; sternite VIII longer than the corresponding tergite, with broadly convex posterior margin, posteriorly with thin marginal setae and with a row of very short and stout marginal setae (Fig. 146); aedeagus with median lobe of highly distinctive morphology, ventrally with pair of distinct basal processes; internal sac with relatively long flagellum; ventral process apically not incised (Figs 148-152); apical lobe of paramere as in Fig. 153.

♀: tergite VIII as in Fig. 154; posterior margin of sternite VIII weakly convex, with row of moderately stout and relatively short modified setae and with micropubescence (Fig. 155; spermatheca as in Fig. 156.

Etymology: The name (Lat., adj.: with small fork) refers to the distinctive pair of processes at the base of the ventral process.

Comparative notes: *Zoosetha furcillata* is distinguished from all other Western Palaearctic species by numerous evident characters: the bicoloured body, the shallow puncturation of the head and pronotum, the short elytra, the reduced hind wings, the absence of a distinct palisade fringe at the posterior margin of the abdominal tergite VII, and by the sexual characters, especially the highly distinctive morphology of the aedeagus.

Distribution and bionomics: The species is currently known only from one locality in the Kartal Dağı, Gaziantep (Map 16), where the types were sifted from roots of grass and herbs below oak shrubs more or less surrounded by arable land (Fig. 174). One of the paratypes is teneral.

***Tectusa taurica* sp.n.** (Figs 13, 96-106, Map 16)

H o l o t y p e ♂: TR Karahmanmaras [sic] (18), Paß N Tekir S Göksun, 1400-1550 m / (18) 26.4.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm, 37°56′56N, 36°34E / Holotypus ♂ *Tectusa taurica* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2004 (cAss). P a r a t y p e s : 2♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss); 1♀: TR - Kahramanmaraş (32), S Göksun, 1380 m, 50 km NW Kahramanmaraş, 37°56′23N, 36°33′30E, 10.IV.2004, leg. V. Assing (cAss).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Measurements (in mm) and ratios (range; n=4): AL: 0.92-1.01; HL: 0.42-0.44; HW: 0.41-0.42; PW: 0.45-0.50; PL: 0.42-0.44; EL: 0.33-0.38; EW: 0.53-0.57; AW: 0.57-0.63; TiL: 0.48-0.54; TaL: 0.33-0.38; ML: 0.41; TL: 3.0-3.4; HL/HW: 1.04-1.07; PW/HW: 1.11-1.18; PW/PL: 1.07-1.14; EL/PL: 0.79-0.86; EW/PW: 1.15-1.19; AW/EW: 1.09-1.14; TiL/TaL: 1.36-1.50.

Habitus as in Fig. 96. Coloration: body black; femora blackish brown; tibiae dark brown; tarsi yellowish brown; antennae dark brown; whole body blackish; legs light brown, partly infuscate.

Head weakly oblong (Fig. 97); eyes (Fig. 98) weakly prominent and of moderate size, postocular region in dorsal view slightly more than 1.5 times the length of eyes; integument with pronounced microsculpture and matt; puncturation extremely fine, barely noticeable. Antenna with antennomeres I and II oblong and of subequal length; III shorter and almost twice as long as wide; IV approximately as wide as long; V-IX of increasing width and increasingly transverse, IX about 1.5 times as wide as long; X of similar width as IX, longer than IX, and less than 1.5 times as wide as long; XI about as long as the combined length of IX and X (Fig. 99).

Pronotum slightly transverse and wider than head (see ratios PL/PW, PW/HW, and Fig. 97), widest in anterior half, more strongly narrowed posteriorly than anteriorly; lateral margins in posterior half (i. e. anterior to posterior angles) weakly sinuate; pubescence directed posteriad in midline.

Elytra distinctly wider and at suture distinctly shorter than pronotum (see ratios EW/PW, EL/PL, and Fig. 97); puncturation somewhat more distinct than that of pronotum, but rather ill-defined; microsculpture as pronounced as that of head and pronotum; posterior margin near posterior angles weakly sinuate. Hind wings reduced. Metatarsus long and slender, but distinctly shorter than metatibia (see ratio TiL/TaL); metatarsomere I approximately as long as the combined length of the three following tarsomeres.

Abdomen widest at segment VI, slightly wider than elytra (see ratio AW/EW and Fig. 96); anterior impressions of tergites III-V rather deep and well-delimited, that of tergite VI much shallower; surface almost completely matt due to distinct microreticulation; puncturation extremely fine and not particularly dense.

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII obtusely, but distinctly pointed in the middle and with long thin marginal setae; median lobe of aedeagus as in Figs 100-102; apical lobe of paramere as in Fig. 103.

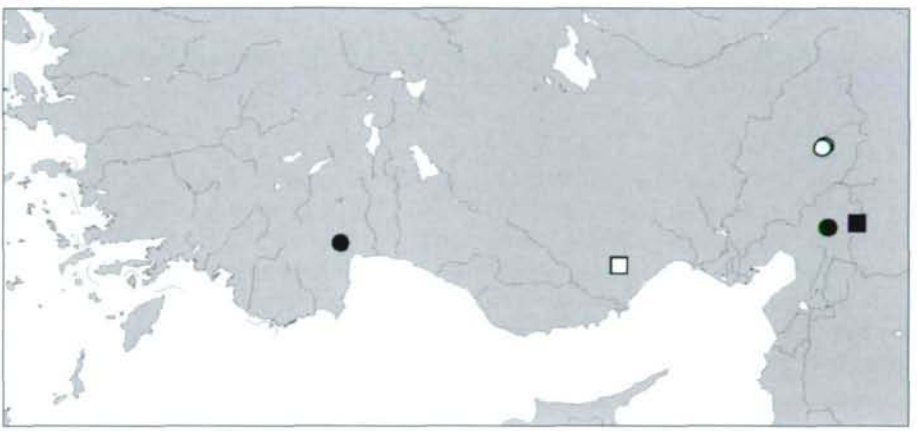
♀: posterior margin of sternite VIII weakly concave and with row of dark, weakly modified marginal setae (Fig. 104); spermatheca as in Figs 105-106.

E t y m o l o g y : The name is derived from the Taurus range where the type locality is situated.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : *Tectusa taurica* is the first representative of the genus to be recorded from Turkey. The geographically closest described congeners are *T.*

caucasica (BERNHAUER) from the Caucasus region and *T. winkleri* (BERNHAUER) from the Krym peninsula, Ukraine. Since all the known species of *Tectusa* BERNHAUER are more or less endemic and, moreover, since most species are undescribed, a detailed comparison with other congeners would be rather pointless. *Tectusa taurica* is distinguished from all of them especially by the sexual characters.

Distribution and bionomics: The type locality (Fig. 13) is situated approximately 50 km NW of Kahramanmaraş (Map 16). The type specimens were sifted from gravel and leaf litter near snowfields or between rocks at an altitude of about 1400-1500 m.



Map 16: Distributions of *Zoosetha mersina* sp.n. (open square), *Z. furcillata* sp.n. (filled square), *Tectusa taurica* sp.n. (open circles), and *Derocala brachati* ASSING (filled circles) in southern Turkey.

***Derocala brachati* ASSING** (Map 16)

Material examined: Gaziantep: 1 ex., 33 km E Osmaniye, NE Nurdağı Geç., 37°08′19N, 36°37′09E, 1520 m, NW slope with oak and beech, sifted roots, 8.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss).

This very recently described species was previously known from only one locality in Antalya (ASSING 2004a), approximately 600 km west of the locality indicated above (Map 16).

***Oxypoda collaris* SAULCY** (Map 17)

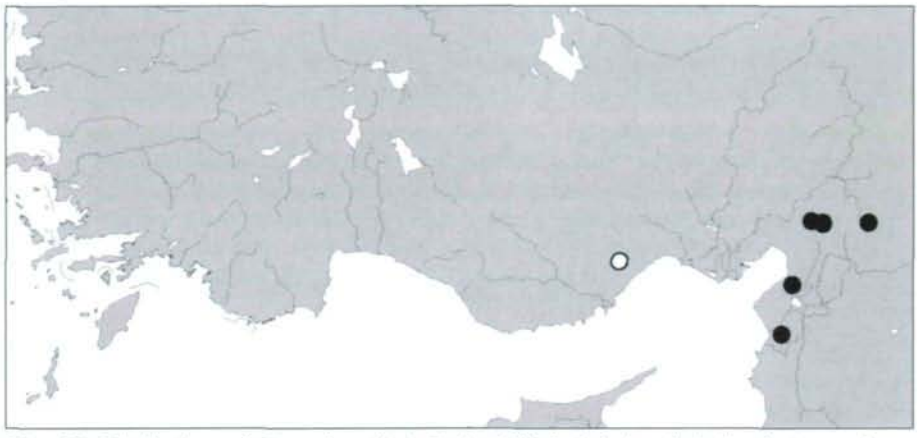
Material examined: Gaziantep: 3 exs., 33 km E Osmaniye, NE Nurdağı Geç., 37°08′19N, 36°37′09E, 1520 m, NW slope with oak and beech, sifted roots, 8.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 32 km E Osmaniye, NE Nurdağı Geç., 37°07′23N, 36°36′59E, 1310 m, N-slope with shrubs, sifted roots, 8.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., Kartal Dağı, W Isikli, 37°08′29N, 37°10′52E, 1120 m, 25.IV.2004, leg. Besuchet (cAss). Antakya: 1 ex., 9 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, 36°01′48N, 36°07′19E, 920 m, oak and laurel litter, 5.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., 9 km SE Iskenderun, 5 km NE Belen, 36°31′19N, 36°14′50E, 1240 m, mixed oak and beech forest, 4.IV.2004, leg. Schülke (cSch).

Oxypoda collaris had been known only from the type locality in Israel, until the species was recently recorded from Turkey for the first time (ASSING 2003b), where it is apparently confined to central southern Anatolia (Map 17).

***Oxypoda longipes* MULSANT & REY**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: 1 ex., Ahır Dağı, 11 km NE Kahramanmaraş, 37°40′48N, 36°01′49E, 1580 m, N-slope, shrub litter and roots sifted, 11.IV.2004, leg. Assing (cAss).

The species is here recorded from Turkey for the first time.



Map 17: Distributions of *Oxypoda collaris* Saulcy (filled circles) and *O. brachati* sp.n. (open circle) in southern Turkey.

***Oxypoda bimaculata* BAUDI**

Material examined: Kahramanmaraş: 1 ex., 50 km NW Kahramanmaraş, Pass N Tekir S Göksun, 37°56′56N, 36°34E, 1400-1550m, 26.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

The species is widespread in the Eastern Mediterranean, but apparently very rare in Turkey.

***Oxypoda* (*Deropoda*) *brachati* sp.n.** (Figs 107-115, Map 17)

Holotype ♂ [left elytra missing]: TR Mersin (48), Güzeloluk-Erdemli, S Aydinlar, 1350 m / 36°44′59N, 34°7′48E (48) 7.5..2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm / Holotypus ♂ *Oxypoda brachati* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2004 (cAss).

Description: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (holotype): AL: 1.00; HW: 0.39; PW: 0.5; PL: 0.45; EL: 0.36; AW: 0.53; TiL: 0.44; TaL: 0.41; ML: 0.48; TL: 3.1; PW/HW: 1.46; PW/PL: 1.27; EL/PL: 0.80; TiL/TaL: 1.07.

Habitus as in Fig. 107. Coloration: whole body yellowish red to reddish, only with the central parts of abdominal segment VI infuscate.

Head (Fig. 108) approximately as wide as long; eyes (Fig. 109) weakly prominent and of moderate size, postocular region in dorsal view slightly less than 1.5 times as long as eyes (Fig. 108); puncturation fine and dense; microsculpture shallow. Antenna with antennomeres I and II of subequal length and approximately twice as long as wide; III shorter than II and about 1.5 times as long as wide; IV moderately transverse; V-X weakly increasing in width and all weakly transverse; XI slightly longer than the combined length of IX and X (Fig. 108).

Pronotum about 1.3 times as wide as long and much wider than head (see ratios PL/PW, PW/HW, and Fig. 108); maximal width approximately in the middle; posterior angles obtuse; puncturation similar to that of head, but slightly coarser.

Elytra slightly narrower and at suture distinctly shorter than pronotum (see ratios EW/PW, EL/PL, and Fig. 107); near lateral margin with oblong impression (Fig. 110); posterior margin near external angles distinctly sinuate; puncturation granulose and much coarser than that of pronotum, but of similar density. Hind wings reduced. Legs very long and slender; metatarsus almost as long as metatibia (see ratio TiL/TaL); metatarsomere I almost as long as the combined length of the three following tarsomeres.

Abdomen widest at segments III/IV, anterior segments (III-V) of subequal width, posterior segments gradually, but weakly tapering; paratergites broad; puncturation of anterior tergites extremely dense and rather coarse, on posterior tergites much finer and sparser (Fig. 111), segments VI-VIII with distinct shine; tergites III-IV with shallow anterior impressions; anterior impression of tergite V barely noticeable, almost obsolete; posterior margin of tergite VII with very narrow rudiment of a palisade fringe; tergite VIII distinctly oblong (similar to that of the following species).

♂: posterior margin of the distinctly oblong sternite VIII broadly convex; median lobe of aedeagus very distinctive, of highly derived morphology (Figs 112-114); apical lobe of paramere as in Fig. 115.

♀: unknown.

Etymology: The species is dedicated to Volker Brachat, who – together with H. Meybohm and C. Besuchet – collected not only the holotype of this species, but also much of the remaining material which this study is based on.

Comparative notes: Previously, the only species of *Deropoda* BERNHAUER known from Turkey were the widespread *O. mutata* SHARP and *O. schminkei* ASSING, which has been recorded only from Muğla. From the former, *O. brachati* is readily distinguished by a relatively larger head, the reddish colour of the head, the much longer and more massive antennae, the much less transverse pronotum with evenly rounded lateral margins, the much shorter and (in relation to pronotum) much narrower elytra, the reduced hind wings, longer legs, the posteriorly less distinctly tapering abdomen, the more oblong segment VIII, and the completely different morphology of the median lobe of the aedeagus. From the similarly micropterous and light-coloured *O. schminkei*, the new species is separated by distinctly larger body with a relatively much larger head and pronotum, longer and more massive antennae, shorter and less slender maxillary palpi, a less coarsely punctured forebody, less flattened elytra, the presence of a lateral oblong impression on the elytra, a more parallel shape of the abdomen, and by the completely different shape of the aedeagus; for comparison see the illustrations in ASSING (2004a). For notes on the distinction from the highly similar *O. schuelkei* see the description below.

Distribution and bionomics: The species is known only from one locality in Mersin. As is suggested by the reduced hind wings, *O. brachati* may have a restricted distribution. The holotype was collected at an altitude of 1350 m.

***Oxypoda* (*Deropoda*) *schuelkei* sp.n.** (Figs 50, 116-126, Map 18)

Holotype ♂ [right antenna missing]: Turkey (Antakya): Ziyaret Dağı, 19 km S Antakya,

SW Şenköy, 36°01′48′′N, 36°07′19′′ E, 913 m, E slope, oak & laurel shrubs, sifted, 2.IV.2004, leg. M. Schülke [T04-01] / Holotypus ♂ *Oxypoda schuelkei* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2004 (cAss).

Description: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (holotype): AL: 1.06; HW: 0.42; PW: 0.60; PL: 0.45; EL: 0.35; EW: 0.56; AW: 0.56; TiL: 0.47; TaL: 0.42; ML: 0.50; TL: 3.5; PW/HW: 1.43; PW/PL: 1.33; EL/PL: 0.77; EW/PW: 0.93; AW/EW: 1.00; TiL/TaL: 1.11.

Since this species is highly similar to *O. brachati*, the description below focusses on distinguishing characters.

Facies as in Fig. 116. Coloration as in *O. brachati*, but almost all of abdominal segment VI and also the anterior half of segment VII infuscate.

Forebody as in *O. brachati*, but eyes slightly smaller (postocular region about 1.5 times as long as eyes) (Figs 117-118), elytra without impression near lateral margin (Fig. 117), and tarsi slightly longer, with metatarsomere I very long, as long as the combined length of the three following tarsomeres. Antenna as in Fig. 120.

Abdomen as in *O. brachati*, but puncturation completely different, on anterior tergites less crowded and on posterior tergites much denser, on tergite VII almost as dense and distinct as on tergite IV (Fig. 119); tergite VIII as in Fig. 121.

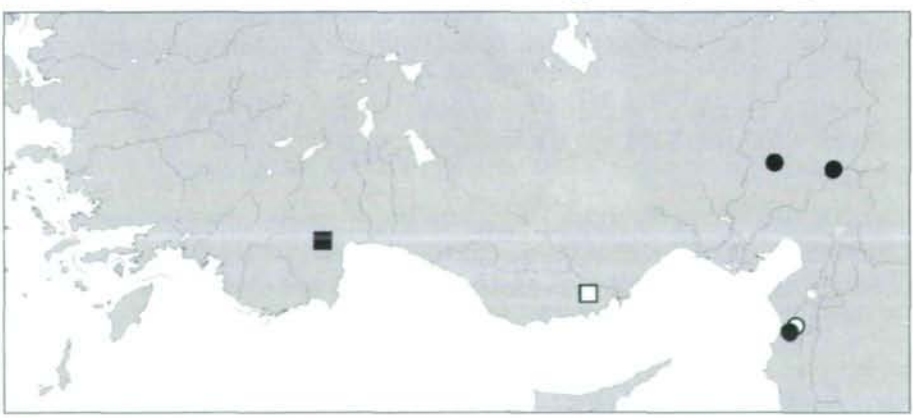
♂: sternite VIII as in Fig. 122; aedeagus of similar general morphology as in *O. brachati*, but ventral process of median lobe in lateral view apically much more slender, in the middle more strongly angular, and in ventral view with almost parallel lateral margins (Figs 123-125); apical lobe of paramere longer than in *O. brachati* (Fig. 126).

♀: unknown.

Etymology: The species is dedicated to my friend and colleague Michael Schülke, who collected the holotype.

Comparative notes: For characters distinguishing this species from *O. mutata* and *O. schminkei* see the comparative notes below *O. brachati*.

Distribution and bionomics: The type locality is in the south of Antakya province, central southern Anatolia (Map 18). The holotype was sifted from the leaf litter of a mixed oak and laurel stand at an altitude of approximately 900 m (Fig. 127).



Map 18: Distributions of *Oxypoda schuelkei* sp.n. (open circle), *O. speculoclara* sp.n. (open square), *Meotica decolor* sp.n. (filled circles), and *Meotica truncata* sp.n. (filled square) in southern Turkey.

***Oxypoda* (*Bessopora*) *hatayana* sp.n.** (Figs 12, 127-135)

Holotype ♂: TR. - Antakya [2a], 940 m, 22 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, grass sifted, 26°00′32N, 36°07′13E, 2.IV.2004, leg. V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Oxypoda hatayana* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2004 (cAss).

Description: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (holotype): AL: 0.89; HW: 0.38; PW: 0.53; PL: 0.39; EL: 0.26; EW: 0.56; AW: 0.53; TiL: 0.38; TaL: 0.32; ML: 0.42; TL: 2.7; PW/HW: 1.40; PW/PL: 1.35; EL/PL: 0.67; EW/PW: 1.06; AW/EW: 0.95; TiL/TaL: 1.19.

Habitus as in Fig. 127. Coloration: whole body reddish, with abdominal segment VI and the anterior part of segment VII infuscate and with the legs yellowish.

Head weakly transverse; eyes small (Fig. 128), weakly prominent, slightly more than half the length of postocular region in dorsal view; punctuation moderately dense and extremely fine, barely noticeable; integument with microreticulation and matt. Maxillary palpus of normal condition, i. e. neither conspicuously long nor extremely short or dilated. Antenna with antennomeres I and II of subequal length; III about twice as long as wide and almost as long as II; IV-IX of increasing width and at least 1.5 times as wide as long; X longer than IX and less than 1.5 times as wide as long; XI about 2.5 times as long as wide and longer than the combined length of the two preceding antennomere (Fig. 129).

Pronotum more than 1.3 times as wide as long and much wider than head (see ratios PL/PW, PW/HW, and Fig. 127); maximal width approximately in the middle; posterior angles obtuse; punctuation slightly more distinct than that of head; with pronounced microreticulation and matt.

Elytra approximately as wide as pronotum and at suture distinctly shorter than pronotum (see ratios EW/PW, EL/PL, and Fig. 127); posterior margin near external angles moderately sinuate; punctuation weakly granulose and slightly more distinct than that of pronotum. Hind wings reduced. Metatarsomere I about as long as the combined length of the three following tarsomeres.

Abdomen widest at segments IV/V, slightly narrower than elytra (see ratio AW/EW and Fig. 130); anterior impressions of tergites III-V moderately deep; microsculpture shallower than that of forebody; punctuation rather dense, slighty less so on tergite VII than on anterior tergites; posterior margin of tergite VII with narrow rudiment of a palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII distinctly pointed (Fig. 131); median lobe of aedeagus as in Figs 132-134; apical lobe of paramere very long (Fig. 135).

♀: unknown.

Etymology: The name (adj.) is derived from Hatay, the alternative name of the province where the type locality is situated.

Comparative notes: In general appearance and also in the morphology of the sexual characters, *O. hatayana* is similar to *O. brachyptera* (STEPHENS) and *O. tarda* SHARP. From both, it is distinguished by lighter coloration (especially of the head), much smaller eyes, as well as by less dense and finer punctuation of the forebody. Additionally, it is separated from *O. brachyptera* by the larger body, longer antennae, the more transverse and relatively shorter elytra, as well as by the distinctly larger aedeagus, and from *O. tarda* by the much less dense punctuation of the posterior abdominal segments,

and by the shorter and less distinctly bent ventral process of the median lobe of the aedeagus.

Distribution and bionomics: The type locality is situated in the south of Antakya province, central southern Anatolia. The holotype was sifted from the roots of grass and herbs at the edge of a pasture (Fig. 12), suggesting that the species is ecologically similar to *O. brachyptera* and *O. tarda*.

***Oxypoda* (*Sphenoma*) *speculoclara* sp.n.** (Figs 136-141, Map 18)

Holotype ♂: TR. - Mersin, 42, Silifke-Gülnar, 1000 m, 36°20'37N, 33°35'17E, 6.V.2004, C. Besuchet / Holotypus ♂ *Oxypoda speculoclara* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2004 (cAss). Paratypes: 2♂♂, 2♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss); 1♀: same data, but leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

Description: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (range; n=6): AL: 1.25 (one measurement); HW: 0.45-0.50; PW: 0.63-0.72; PL: 0.51-0.59; EL: 0.47-0.56; EW: 0.79-0.86; AW: 0.68-0.76; TiL: 0.54-0.60; TaL: 0.45-0.50; ML: 0.47; TL: 3.2-4.3; PW/HW: 1.40-1.45; PW/PL: 1.23-1.28; EL/PL: 0.91-0.97; EW/PW: 1.15-1.24; AW/EW: 0.87-0.91; TiL/TaL: 1.19-1.21.

Habitus as in Fig. 136. Coloration: head and abdomen, except for the slightly lighter posterior margins of segments VII and VIII, blackish; pronotum and elytra dark brown, the latter often lighter; legs reddish yellow; antennae dark brown, with the basal 2-3 antennomeres reddish yellow.

Head approximately as wide as long or weakly oblong; eyes large, about as long as postocular region in dorsal view (Fig. 137); puncturation very sparse and extremely fine, barely noticeable; microsculpture absent. Maxillary palpi slender, third joint 3 times as long as wide, but not extremely elongated. Antenna slender, with antennomeres I-III more than twice as long as wide and of subequal length; IV approximately as long as wide; V usually slightly transverse; VI-X increasingly transverse and of increasing width; X barely 1.5 times as wide as long; XI approximately as long as the combined length of the two preceding antennomeres (Fig. 138).

Pronotum less than 1.3 times as wide as long and very large in relation to head (see ratios PL/PW, PW/HW, and Fig. 137); maximal width approximately in the middle; posterior angles very obtuse; puncturation similar to that of head; microsculpture absent.

Elytra wider and at suture slightly shorter than pronotum (see ratios EW/PW, EL/PL, and Fig. 137); posterior margin near external angles moderately sinuate; puncturation fine, but much denser and more distinct than that of head and pronotum; microsculpture absent. Hind wings fully developed. Legs long and slender; metatarsomere I about as long as the combined length of the three following tarsomeres.

Abdomen widest at segments III-V, slightly narrower than elytra (see ratio AW/EW and Fig. 136); anterior impressions of tergites III-V rather shallow; microsculpture absent; puncturation moderately dense on anterior tergites and sparser on posterior tergites; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII convex, not pointed, and with row of long thin marginal setae; median lobe of aedeagus as in Figs 139; apical lobe of paramere very long (Fig. 140).

♀: posterior margin of sternite VIII truncate in the middle and with dark and moderately stout marginal setae; spermatheca as in Fig. 141.

Etymology: The name (Lat., adj.: shining like a mirror) refers to the pronounced shine of the body.

Comparative notes: This species is readily distinguished from all its Western Palaearctic congeners by the remarkable shine of the body alone; in this respect it resembles some species of *Aleochara* GRAVENHORST. I have not seen another *Oxypoda* species of similarly shiny appearance. In addition, *O. speculoclara* is separated from other species of the genus by the sexual characters.

Distribution and bionomics: The type locality is situated in Western Mersin (Map 18) at an altitude of 1000 m. Despite the fact that the species has fully developed hind wings and apparently lives in the litter layer, no further records have become known.

***Meotica decolor* sp.n.** (Figs 157-162, 169-171, Map 18)

Holotype ♂: TR. - Antakya [6], 510 m, Ziyaret Dağı, Leylekli, 35°57′47N, 36°02′57E, 22.IV.2004, leg. C. Besuchet / Holotypus ♂ *Meotica decolor* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2004 (cAss). Paratypes: 2♂♂: TR - Kahramanmaraş [24], 30 km W Baskonus Yaylasi, 1270 m, leg. Brachat & Meybohm, 28.IV.2004, 37°33′58N, 36°34′10E (cAss); 1♀: Turkey (Adana): 22 km N Kozan, S Eskiyen Geç., 640 m, 37°38′′25′′N, 35°51′05′′E, N exp. road embarkment, under stones, grass sifted, 7.IV.2004, leg. Schülke [T04-19] (cSch).

Description: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (range; n=4): AL: 0.48 (one measurement); HW: 0.24-0.27; PW: 0.26-0.32; PL: 0.23-0.27; EL: 0.17-0.23; EW: 0.27-0.35; AW: 0.30-0.33; TiL: 0.23-0.24; TaL: 0.14-0.17; ML: 0.24-0.27; TL: 1.4-1.9; PW/HW: 1.03-1.17; PW/PL: 1.12-1.17; EL/PL: 0.71-0.83; EW/PW: 1.03-1.11; AW/EW: 0.96-1.11; TiL/TaL: 1.45-1.67.

Habitus as in Fig. 157. Coloration: brown, with abdominal segments III-VI and anterior half of segment VII darker; legs yellowish brown; antennae light brown.

Head approximately as wide as long; eyes small (Fig. 158), about 1/3 the length of postocular region in dorsal view; integument with distinct microreticulation and matt; puncturation extremely fine, visible only at very high magnifications. Antennae distinctly incrassate apically, antennomeres V-X at least 3 times as wide as long.

Pronotum of variable proportions, usually at least slightly wider than head and weakly transverse (see ratios PL/PW, PW/HW, and Fig. 157); microsculpture and puncturation similar to those of head.

Elytra slightly wider and at suture distinctly shorter than pronotum (see ratios EW/PW, EL/PL, and Fig. 157); puncturation fine and dense; microsculpture shallower than that of pronotum, surface with subdued shine. Hind wings reduced.

Abdomen approximately as wide as elytra (see ratio AW/EW and Fig. 157); puncturation very fine, barely noticeable; microsculpture distinct, more transverse on anterior tergites and distinctly isodiametric on tergite VII; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII obtusely angled in the middle (Figs 159-160); median lobe of aedeagus as in Figs 169-170; apical lobe of paramere not darkened (Fig. 171).

♀: sternite VIII longer than tergite VIII and more oblong than in ♂, posterior margin broadly convex, in the middle shallowly concave and with long thin setae (Fig. 161); spermatheca as in Fig. 162.

Etymology: The name (Lat., adj.: without colour) refers to the fact that the apical lobe of the paramere is not darkened as is usually the case in *Meotica* species.

Comparative notes: A reliable distinction of *Meotica* species is possible only based on an examination of the sexual characters. *Meotica decolor* is separated from its congeners especially by the shape of the aedeagus and by the light-coloured apical lobe of the paramere

Distribution and bionomics: The species has been collected in three localities in central southern Anatolia (Map 18) at altitudes of 510-1270 m. The reduced wings may indicate that the species has a restricted distribution, provided that it is not dimorphic.

***Meotica truncata* sp.n.** (Figs 163-168, 172-173, Map 18)

Holotype ♂: Türkei, Umg. Antalya, Saklikent, 1900 m, unter Steinen, Meybohm, 10.5.2000 (cAss, OÖLL) / Holotypus ♂ *Meotica truncata* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2004 (cAss). Paratypes: 3♂♂, 4♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss, OÖLL).

Description: Measurements (in mm) and ratios (range; n=7): AL: 0.50-0.53; HW: 0.27-0.30; PW: 0.29-0.32; PL: 0.26-0.28; EL: 0.21-0.23; EW: 0.33-0.35; AW: 0.32-0.33; TiL: 0.23-0.25; TaL: 0.14-0.17; ML: 0.26-0.27; TL: 1.9-2.2; PW/HW: 1.00-1.06; PW/PL: 1.06-1.14; EL/PL: 0.80-0.83; EW/PW: 1.07-1.16; AW/EW: 0.96-1.00; TiL/TaL: 1.45-1.67.

Similar to the preceding species (Figs 163-164), distinguished only by slightly larger size, more densely and finely punctate elytra, on average lighter colour, longer rudiments of hind wings (slightly longer than elytra), and by the sexual characters:

♂: sternite VIII large and transverse, posterior margin truncate or weakly concave (Fig. 165); aedeagus as in Fig. 172; apical lobe of paramere darkened (Fig. 173).

♀: tergite VIII as in Fig. 166; sternite VIII longer than tergite VIII and more oblong than in ♂, posterior margin broadly convex, in the middle not concave (Fig. 167); spermatheca as in Fig. 168.

Etymology: The name (Lat., adj.) refers to the conspicuously truncate posterior margin of the male sternite VIII.

Comparative notes: The species is distinguished from its congeners by the sexual characters, especially by the distinctive shape of the male sternite VIII and by the morphology of the aedeagus, from many species also by the reduced hind wings.

Distribution and bionomics: The type locality is in Antalya province, southwestern Anatolia (Map 18). The reduced wings and the elevation of the type locality may indicate that the species has a restricted distribution, provided that it is not dimorphic. The type specimens were found under stones at an altitude of 1900 m.

***Piochardia reitteri* (WASMANN)**

Material examined: Antakya: 1 ex., Ziyaret Dağı, W Sungur, 36°00′26N, 36°05′32E, 660 m, 21.IV.2004, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

In Turkey, the species was previously known only from the surroundings of Izmir (ASSING 1999).

Acknowledgements

I am most grateful to C. Besuchet, V. Brachat and H. Meybohm for the most generous gift of their staphylind by-catches collected during their 2004 field trip to Turkey and during previous field trips, as well as to Michael Schülke for the generous gift of the single holotype of *Oxypoda schuelkei* sp.n. In addition, I am indebted to all the colleagues indicated in the material section for arranging loans of relevant staphylind material. Benedikt Feldmann proof-read the manuscript.

Zusammenfassung

18 Arten aus sieben Unterfamilien (Phloeocharinae, Omaliinae, Oxytelinae, Steninae, Paederinae, Staphylininae, Aleocharinae) werden beschrieben: *Phloeocharis spinosa* sp.n. (Antakya), *Acidota brevis* sp.n. (Mersin), *Planeustomus pallidus* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş), *Stenus* (*Hemistenus*) *messorphilus* sp.n. (Gaziantep), *Tetartopeus adanensis* sp.n. (Adana), *Gabrius exsculptus* sp.n. (Antakya), *C. tenebricosa* sp.n. (Mersin, Denizli), *Gyrophaena anatolica* sp.n. (Gaziantep), *Calodera meybohmi* sp.n. (Mersin), *Zoosetha mersina* sp.n. (Mersin), *Z. furcillata* sp.n. (Gaziantep), *Tectusa taurica* sp.n. (Kahramanmaraş), *Oxypoda* (*Deropoda*) *brachati* sp.n. (Mersin), *O.* (*D.*) *schuelkei* sp.n. (Antakya), *O.* (*Bessopora*) *hatayana* sp.n. (Antakya), *O.* (*Sphenoma*) *speculoclara* sp.n. (Mersin), *Meotica decolor* sp.n. (Antakya, Adana, Kahramanmaraş) und *M. truncata* sp.n. (Antalya). Die bisher unbekannten männlichen Sexualmerkmale von *Oedichirus simoni* EPPELSHEIM und *Lobrathium ciliciae* BORDONI werden abgebildet. *Cypha squamipennis* (FAUVEL) wird redeskribiert. *Acidota caucasica* Reitter, 1909 syn. n. wird mit *A. cruentata* MANNERHEIM 1830 synonymisiert. Für zahlreiche Arten werden weitere Funde gemeldet, darunter elf Erstnachweise für die Türkei sowie je ein Erstnachweis für Griechenland, Iran, Spanien und Portugal. Für 37 Arten werden Verbreitungskarten erstellt.

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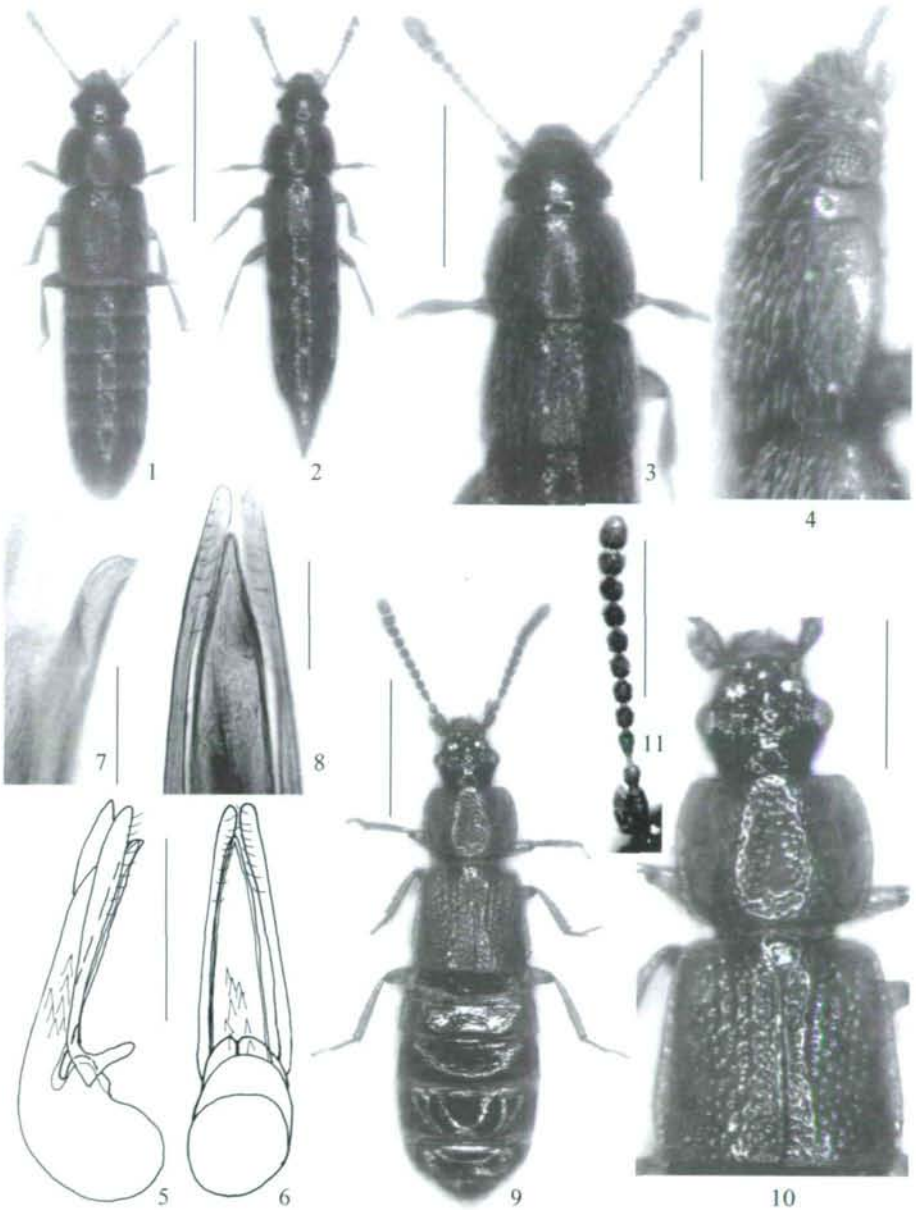


Figs 1-11: *Phloeocharis longipennis* FAUVEL (**1**), *Phloeocharis spinosa* sp.n. (**2-8**), and *Acidota brevis* sp.n. (**9-11**): **1, 2, 9** – facies; **3, 10** – forebody in dorsal view; **4** – head and pronotum in lateral view; **5, 6** – aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; **7, 8** – apex of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; **11** – antenna. Scale bars: 1, 2, 9: 1.0 mm; 3, 10, 11: 0.5 mm; 4-6: 0.2 mm; 7-8: 0.05 mm.

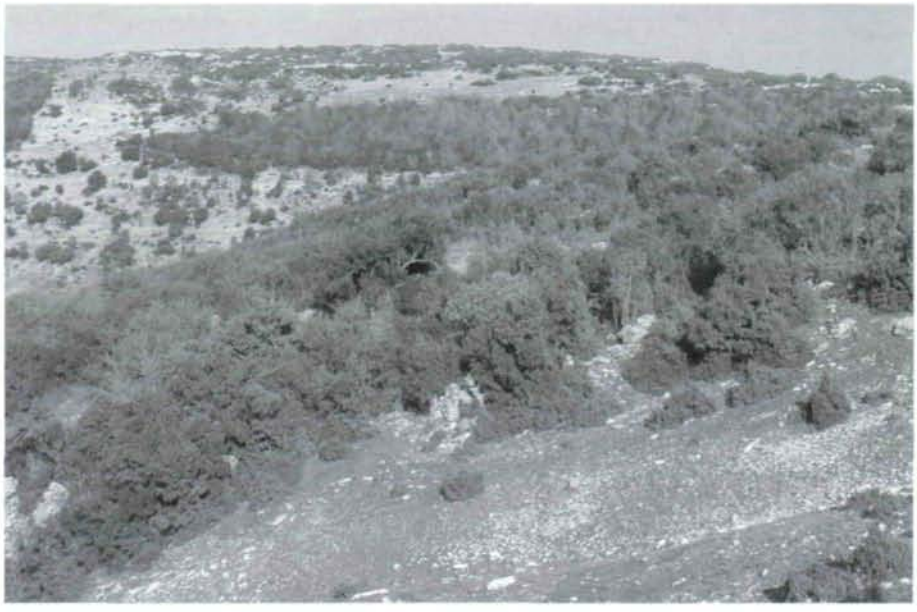
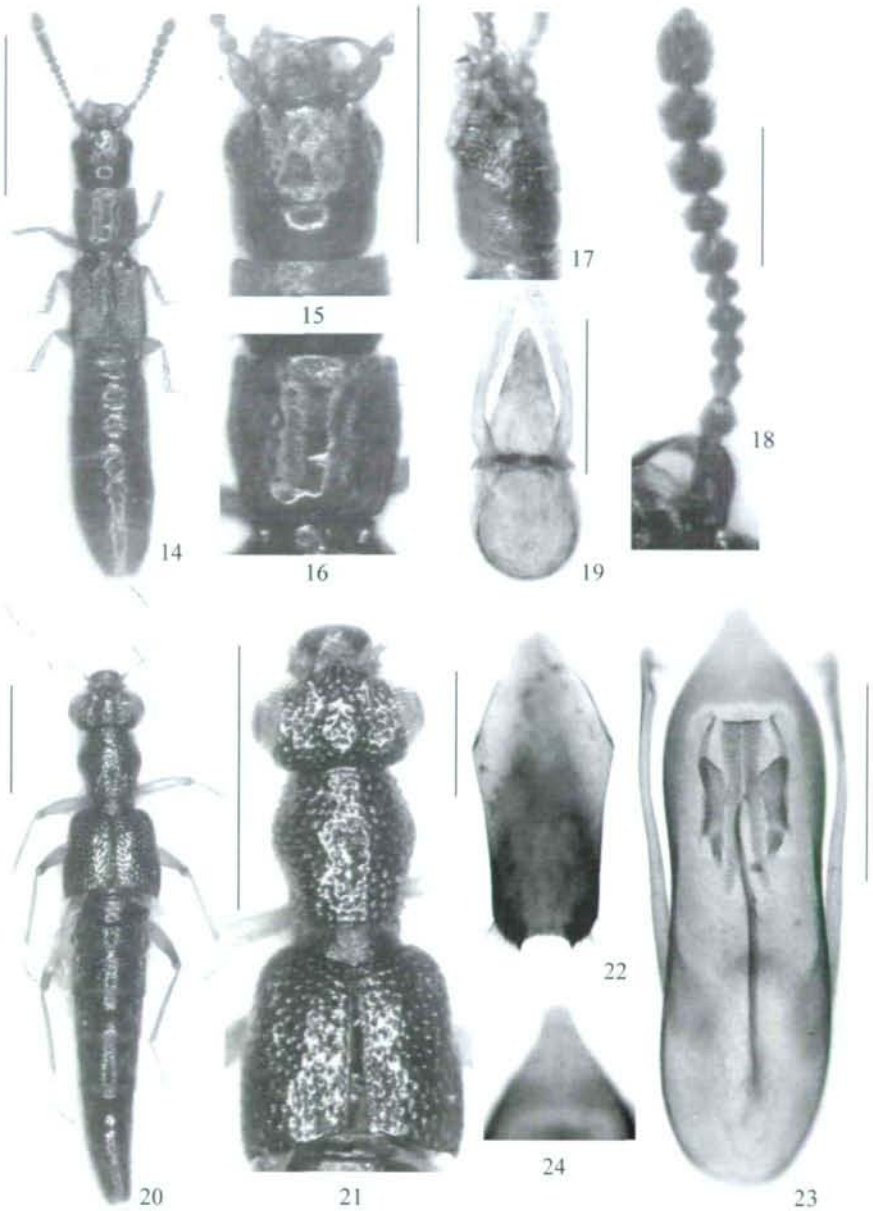
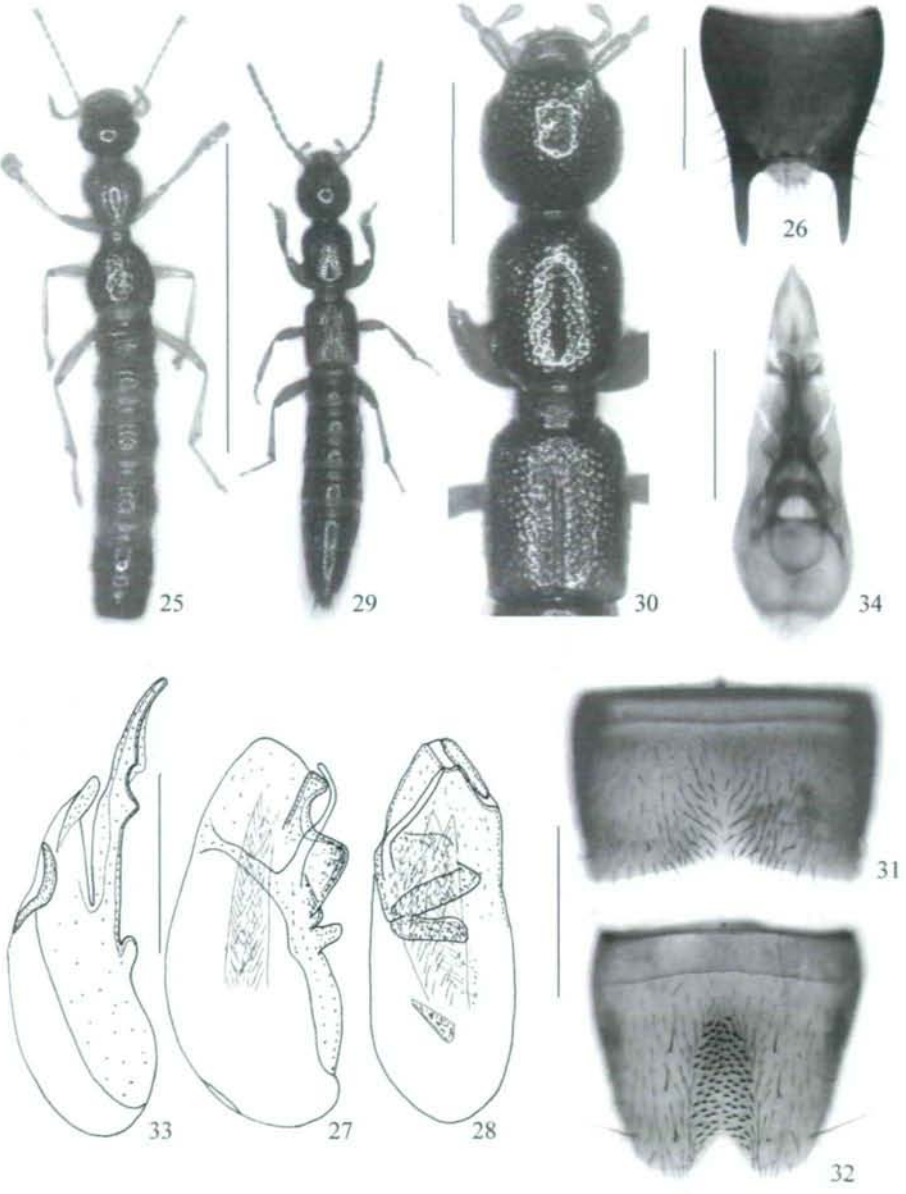


Fig. 12: Locality where the paratype of *Phloeocharis spinosa* sp.n. was found; type locality of *Oxypoda hatayana* sp.n.

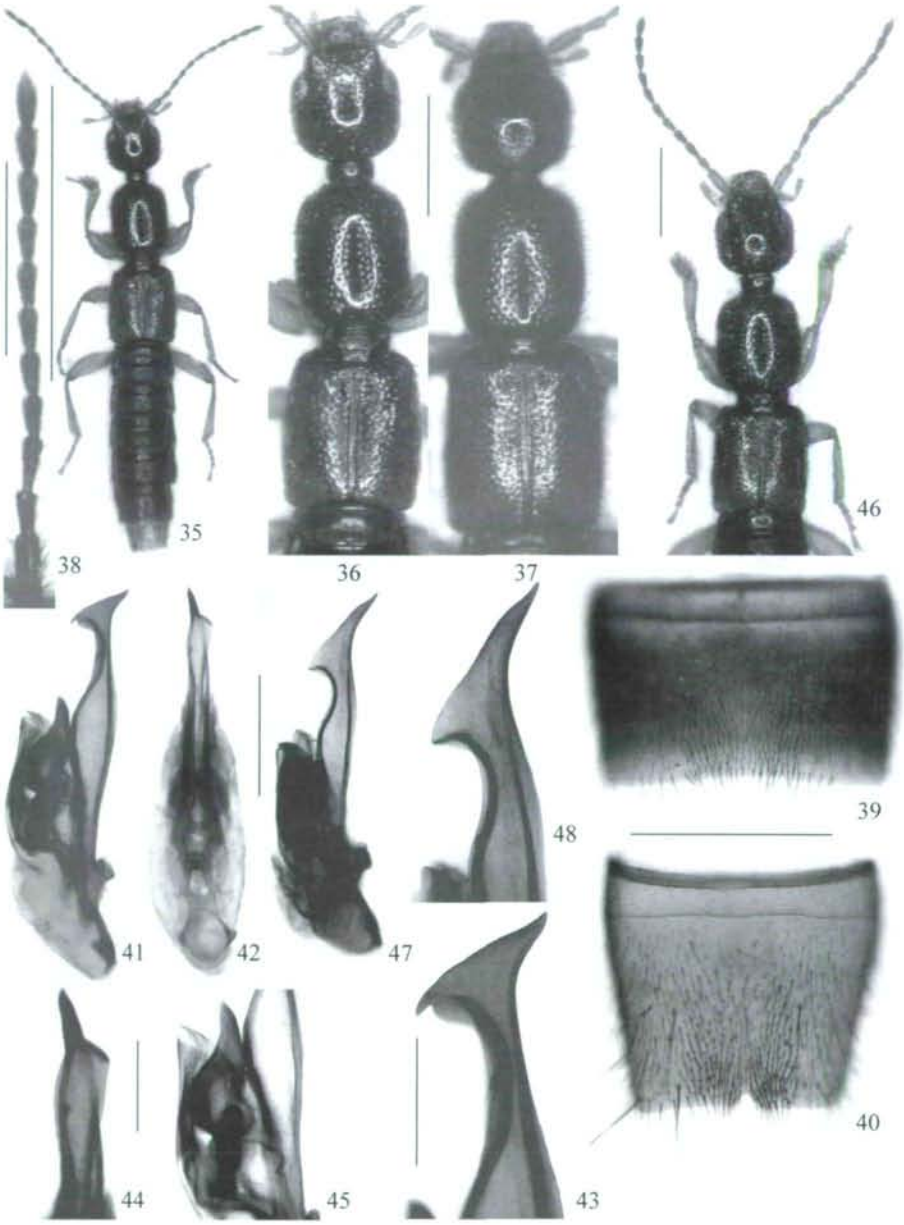
Fig. 13: Type locality of *Planeustomus pallidus* sp.n. and *Tectusa taurica* sp.n. Numerous specimens of *Phloeocharis longipennis* (FAUVEL) and several specimens of *Mannerheimia brevipennis* (MOTSCHULSKY) were found here, too.



Figs 14-24: *Planeustomus pallidus* sp.n. (**14-19**) and *Stenus messorphilus* sp.n. (**20-24**): **14, 20** – facies; **15** – head in dorsal view; **16** – pronotum; **17** – head in lateral view; **18** – antenna; **19, 23** – aedeagus in ventral view; **21** – forebody; **22** – male sternite IX; **24** – apex of aedeagus. Scale bars: 14, 20, 21: 1.0 mm; 15-17: 0.5 mm; 18-19, 22-24: 0.2 mm.



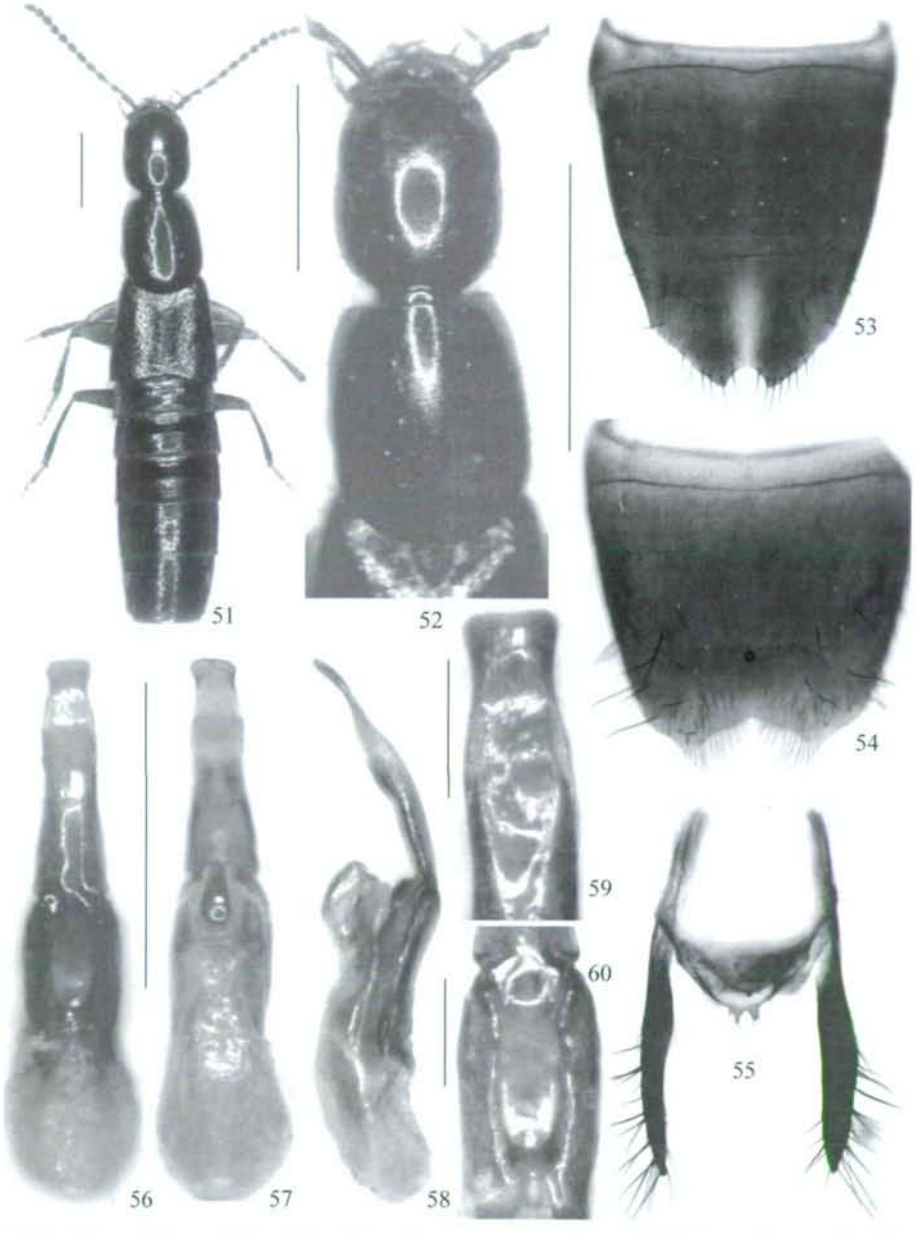
Figs 25-34: *Oedichirus simoni* EPPELSHEIM (**25-28**) and *Lobrathium ciliciae* BORDONI (**29-34**): **25, 29** – facies; **26** – ♂ abdominal tergite VIII; **27, 33** – aedeagus in lateral view; **28, 34** – aedeagus in ventral view; **30** – forebody; **31** – male sternite VII; **32** – ♂ sternite VIII. Scale bars: 25, 29: 5.0mm; 30: 1.0 mm; 26-28, 31-34: 0.5 mm.



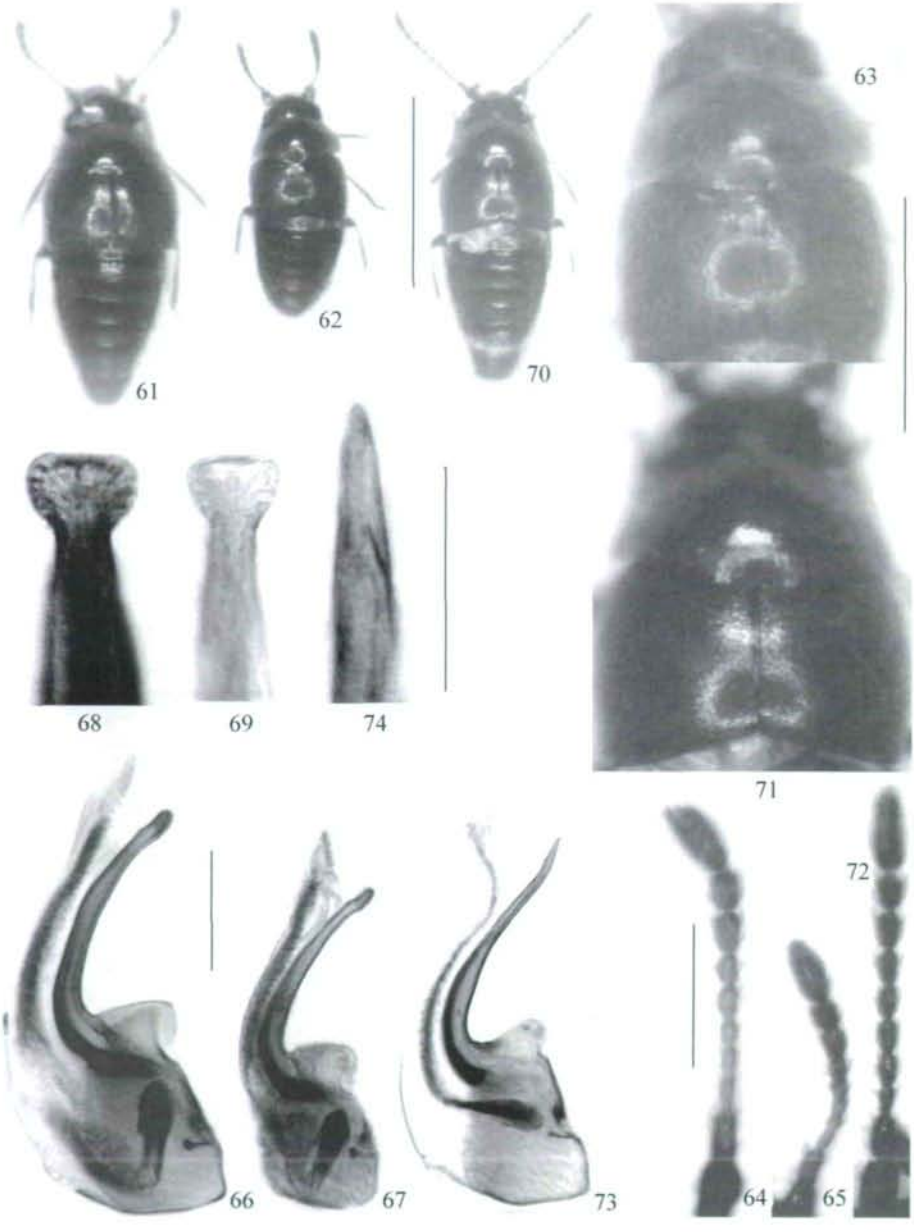
Figs 35-48: *Tetartopeus adanensis* sp.n. (**35-45**; **35-36, 39-45**: holotype) and *T. stylifer* (REITTER) (**46-48**): **35** – facies; **36, 37, 46** – forebody; **38** – antenna; **39** – male sternite VII; **40** – ♂ sternite VIII; **41, 47** – aedeagus in lateral view; **42** – aedeagus in ventral view; **43, 48** – apex of aedeagus in lateral view; **44** – apex of aedeagus in ventral view; **45** – subapical part of aedeagus in lateral view. Scale bars: 35: 5.0 mm; 36-40, 46: 1.0 mm; 41-42, 47: 0.5 mm; 43-45, 48: 0.2 mm.

Fig. 49: Type locality of *Tetartopeus adanensis* sp.n. near Yarpuz, Adana.

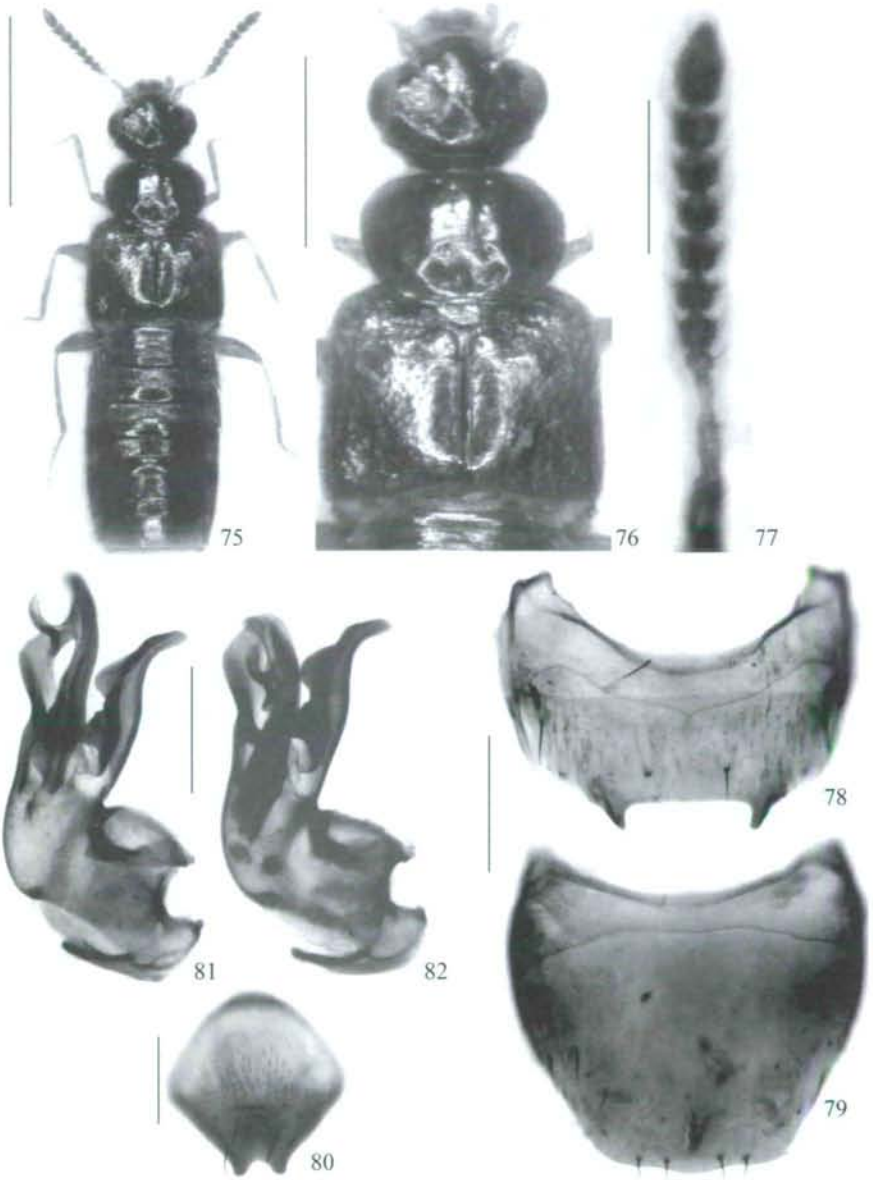
Fig. 50: Type locality of *Oxypoda schuelkei* sp.n.



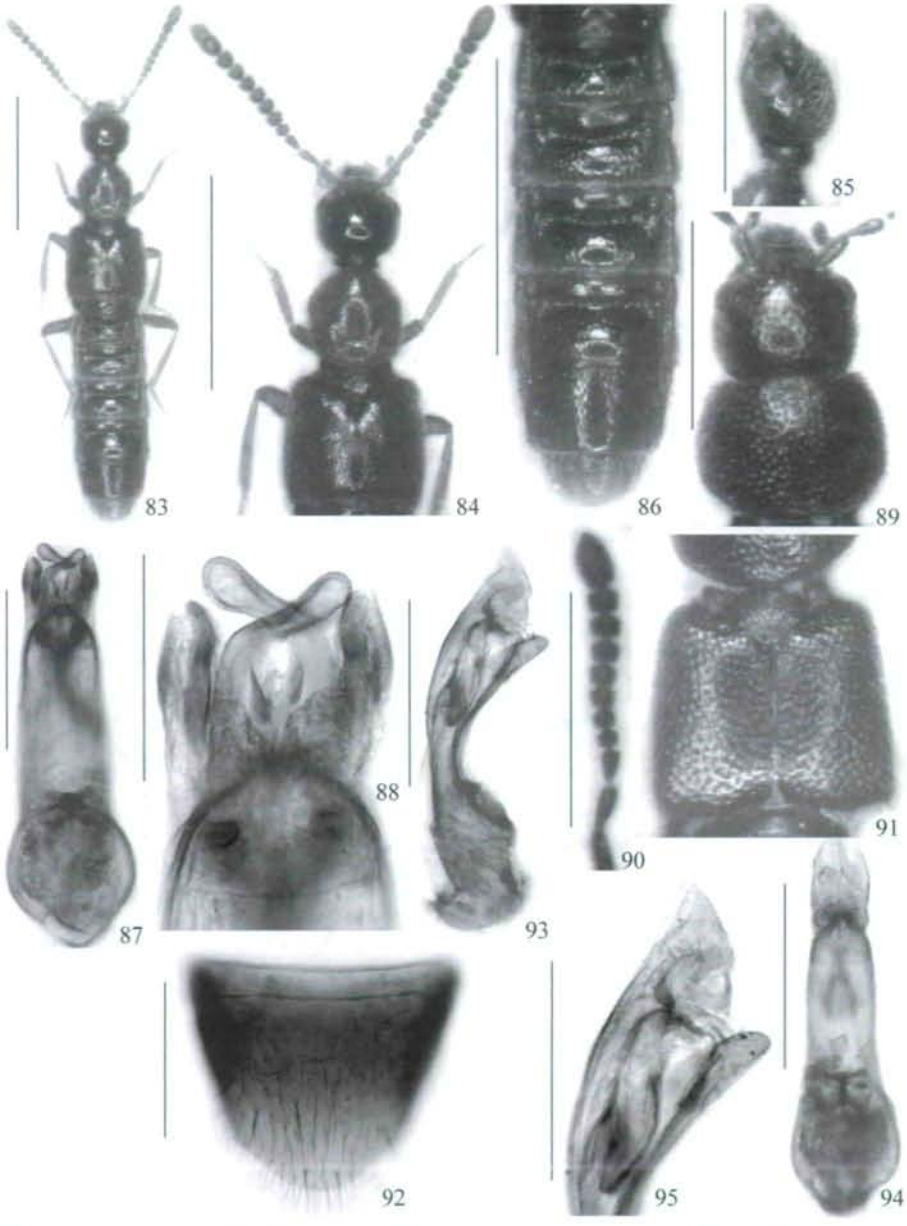
Figs 51-60: *Gabrius exsculptus* sp. n: **51** – facies; **52** – head and pronotum; **53** – male tergite VIII; **54** – male sternite VIII; **55** – ♂ segments IX-X; **56-58** – aedeagus in ventral, dorsal, and lateral view; **59** – apex of aedeagus in ventral view; **60** – parameres. Scale bars: 51-58: 1.0 mm; 59-60: 0.2 mm.



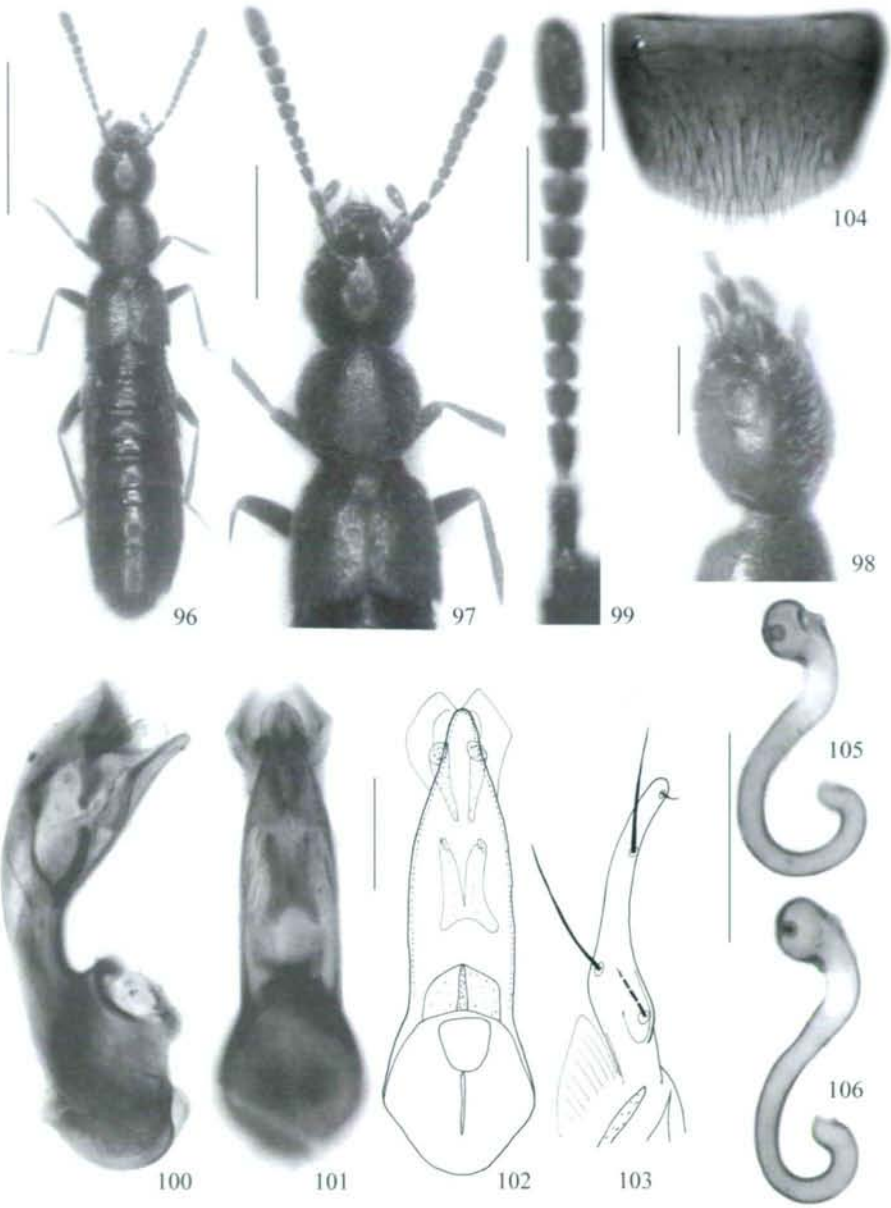
Figs 61-74: *Cypha squamipennis* (FAUVEL) **(61-69)** (62, 63, 65, 67, 69: nanistic specimen from Mersin) and *Cypha tenebricosa* sp.n. **(70-74)**: **61, 62, 70** – facies; **63, 71** – forebody; **64, 65, 72** – antenna; **66, 67, 73** – median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; **68, 69, 74** – apex of ventral process of aedeagus in ventral view. Scale bars: 61, 62, 70: 1.0 mm; 63, 71: 0.5 mm; 64, 65, 72: 0.2 mm; 66, 67, 73: 0.1 mm; 68, 69, 74: 0.05 mm.



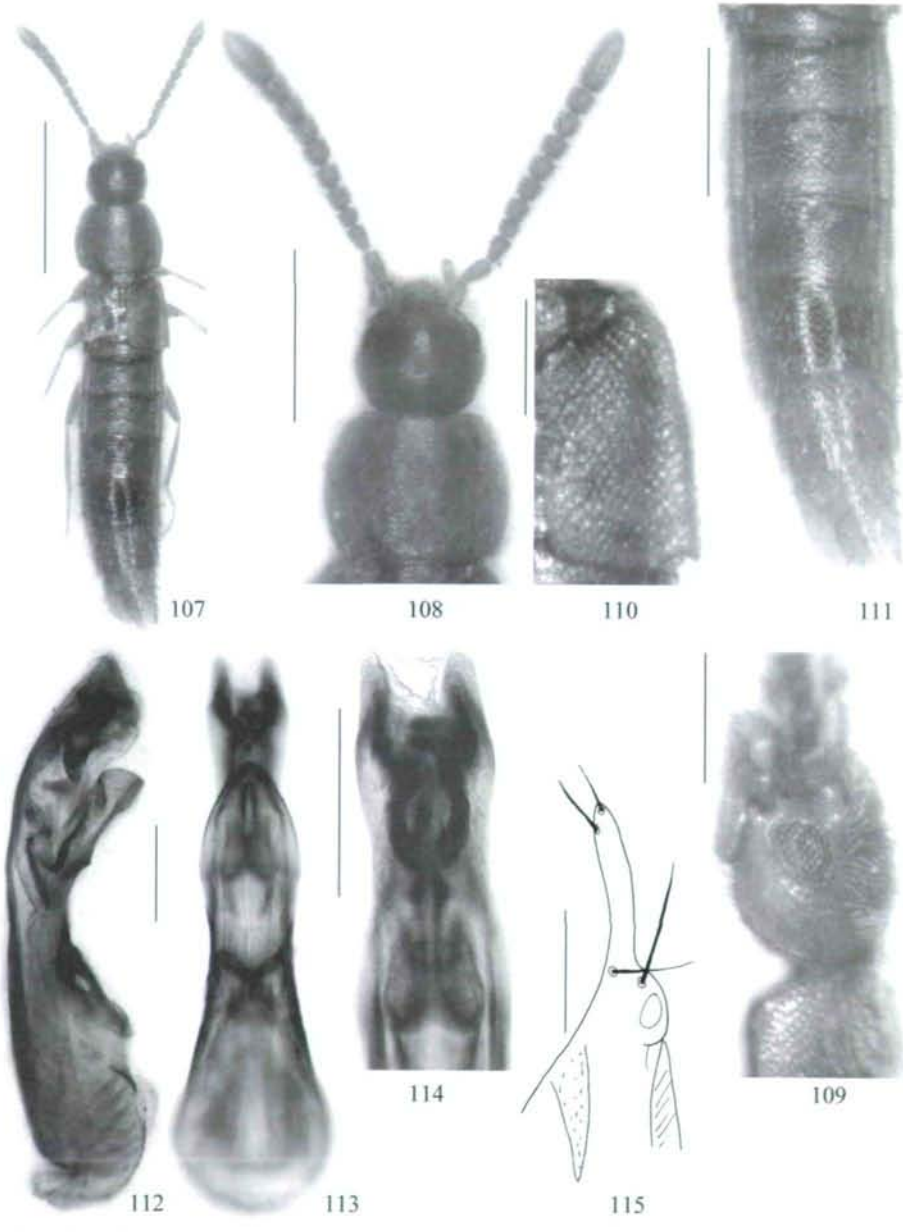
Figs 75-82: *Gyrophaena anatolica* sp.n. (55-77, 79-81: holotype): **75** – facies; **76** – forebody; **77** – antenna; **78** – ♂ tergite VIII; **79** – ♂ sternite VIII; **80** – ♂ tergite X; **81-82** – median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view. Scale bars: 75: 1.0 mm; 76: 0.5 mm; 77-80: 0.2 mm; 81-82: 0.1 mm.



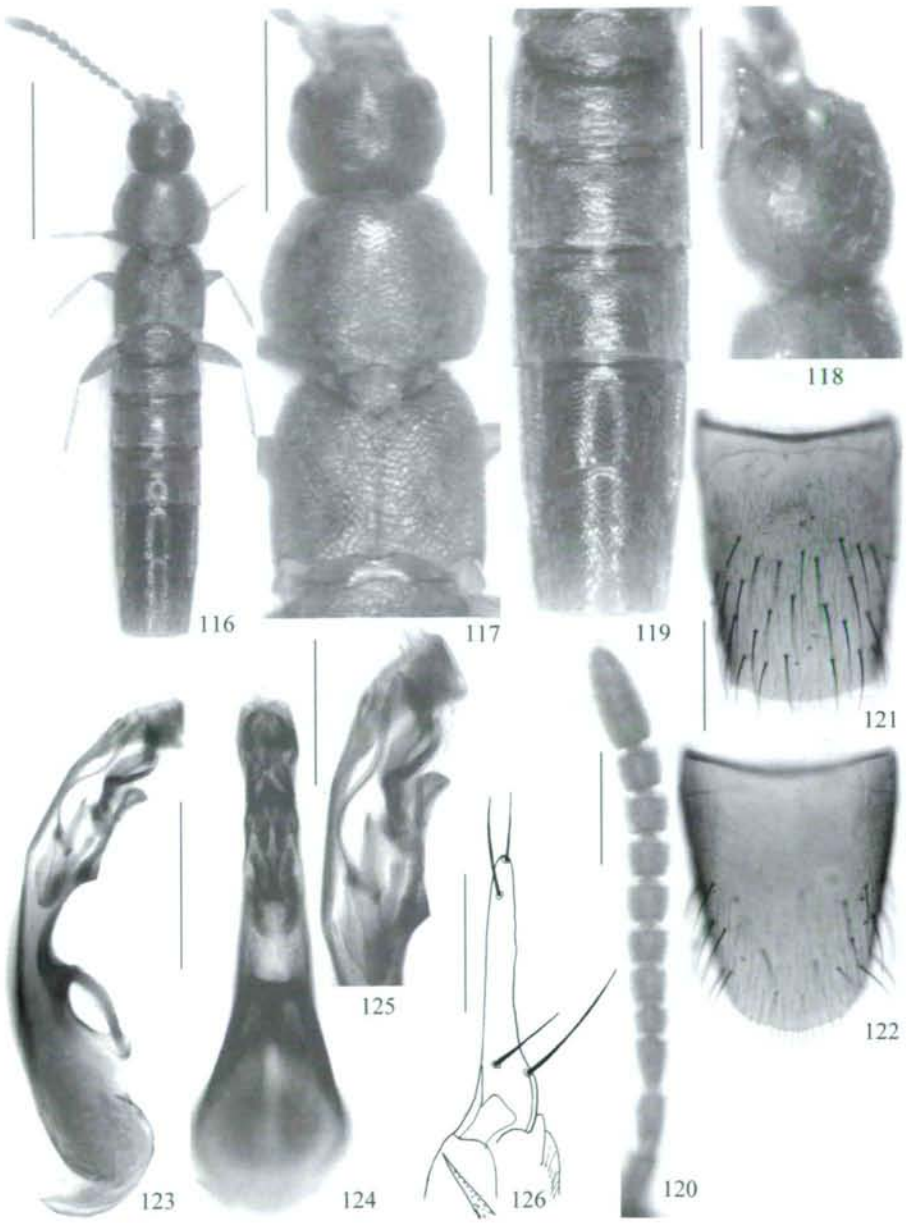
Figs 83-95: *Calodera meybohmi* sp.n. **(83-88)** and *Zoosetha mersina* sp.n. **(89-95)**: **83** – facies; **84** – forebody; **85** – head in lateral view; **86** – abdomen; **87, 94** – median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; **88** – apex of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; **89** – head and pronotum; **90** – antenna; **91** – elytra; **92** – ♂ sternite VIII; **93** – median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; **95** – apex of median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view. Scale bars: 83, 84, 86: 1.0 mm; 85, 89-91: 0.5 mm; 87, 92-94: 0.2 mm; 88, 95: 0.1 mm.



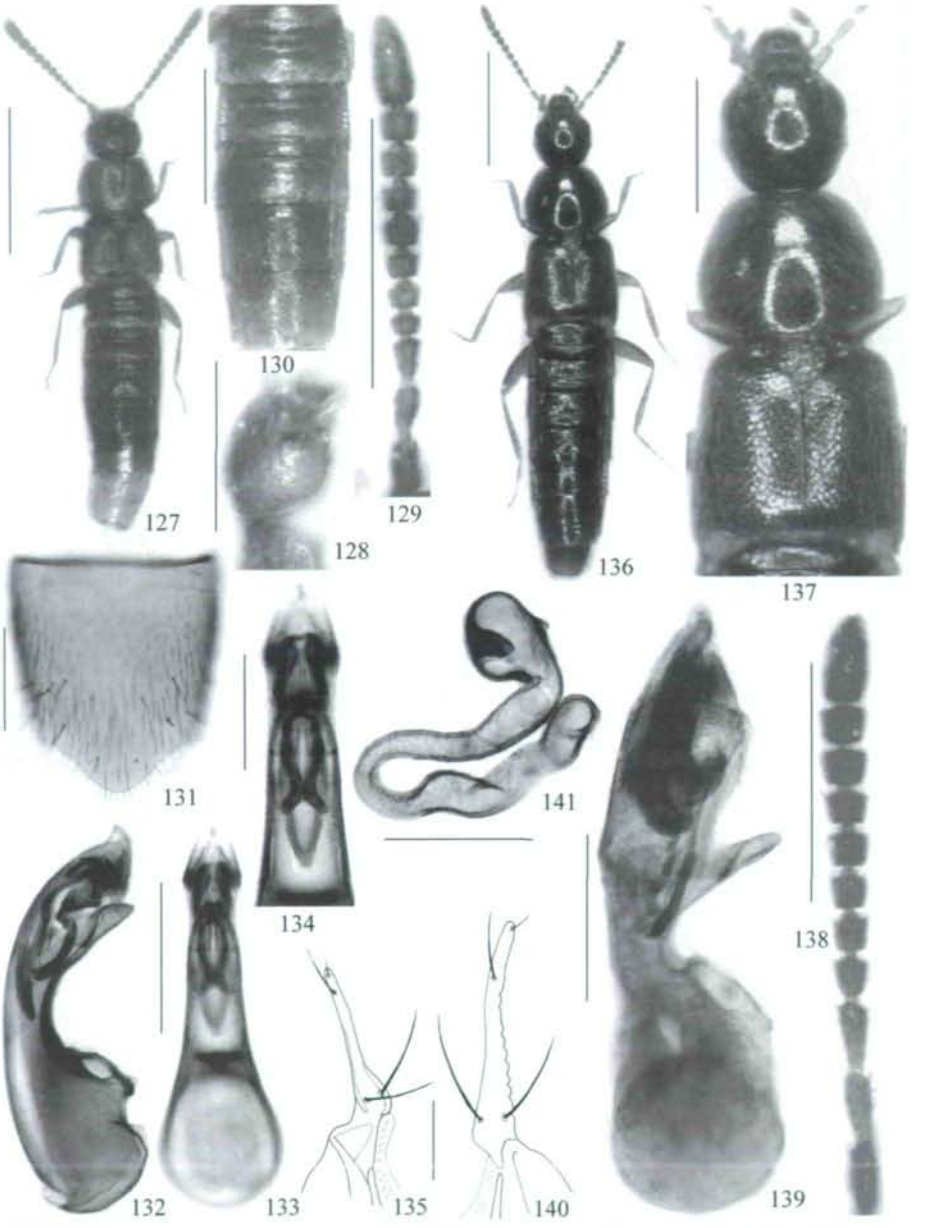
Figs 96-106: *Tectusa taurica* sp.n.: **96** – facies; **97** – forebody; **98** – head in lateral view; **99** – antenna; **100-102** – median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; **103** – apical lobe of paramere; **104** – ♀ sternite VIII; **105-106** – spermathecae. Scale bars: 96: 1.0 mm; 97: 0.5 mm; 98-99, 104-106: 0.2 mm; 100-103: 0.1 mm.



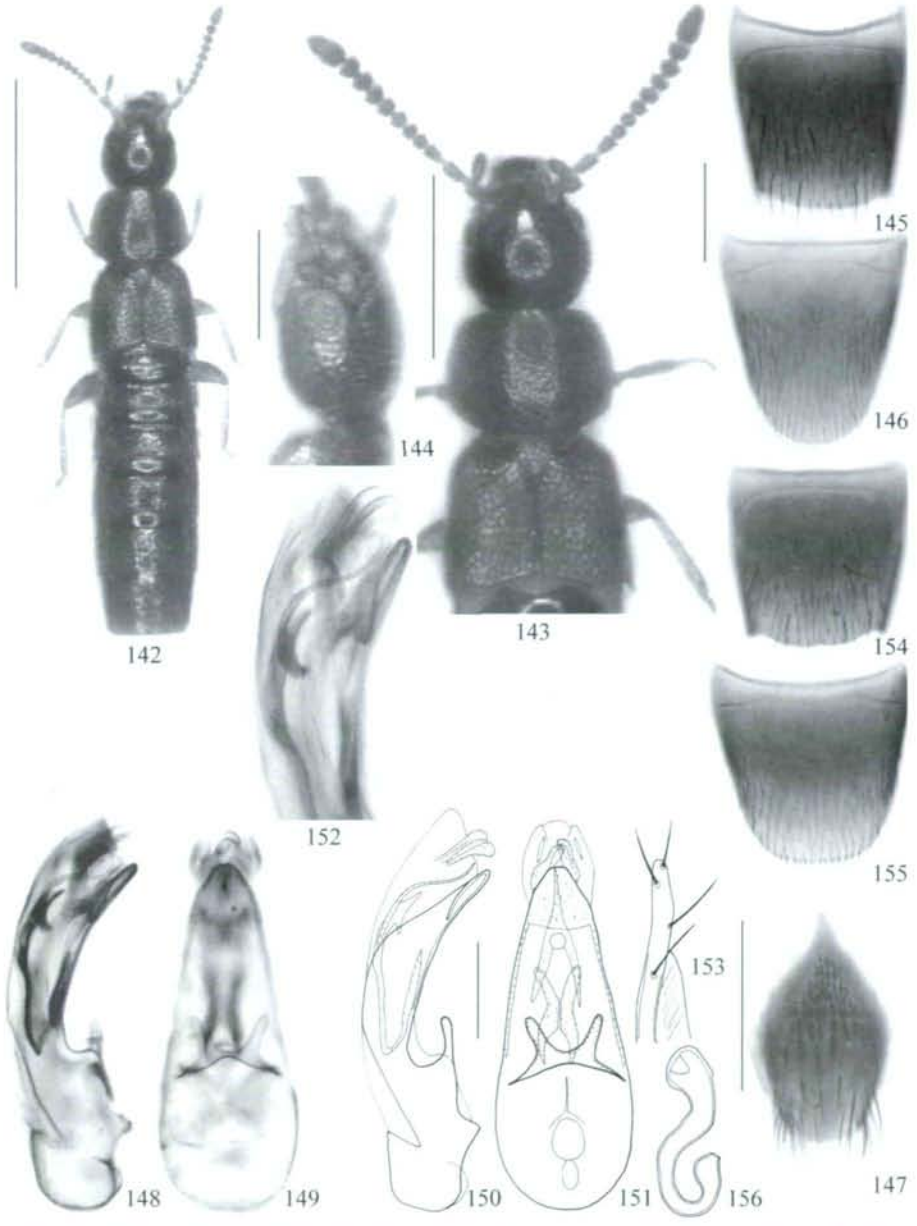
Figs 107-115: *Oxypoda brachati* sp.n.: **107** – habitus; **108** – head and pronotum; **109** – head in lateral view; **110** – right elytra; **111** – abdomen; **112-113** – median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; **114** – apical internal structures of aedeagus in ventral view; **115** – apical lobe of paramere. Scale bars: 107: 1.0 mm; 108, 111: 0.5 mm; 109-110: 0.2 mm; 112-115: 0.1 mm.



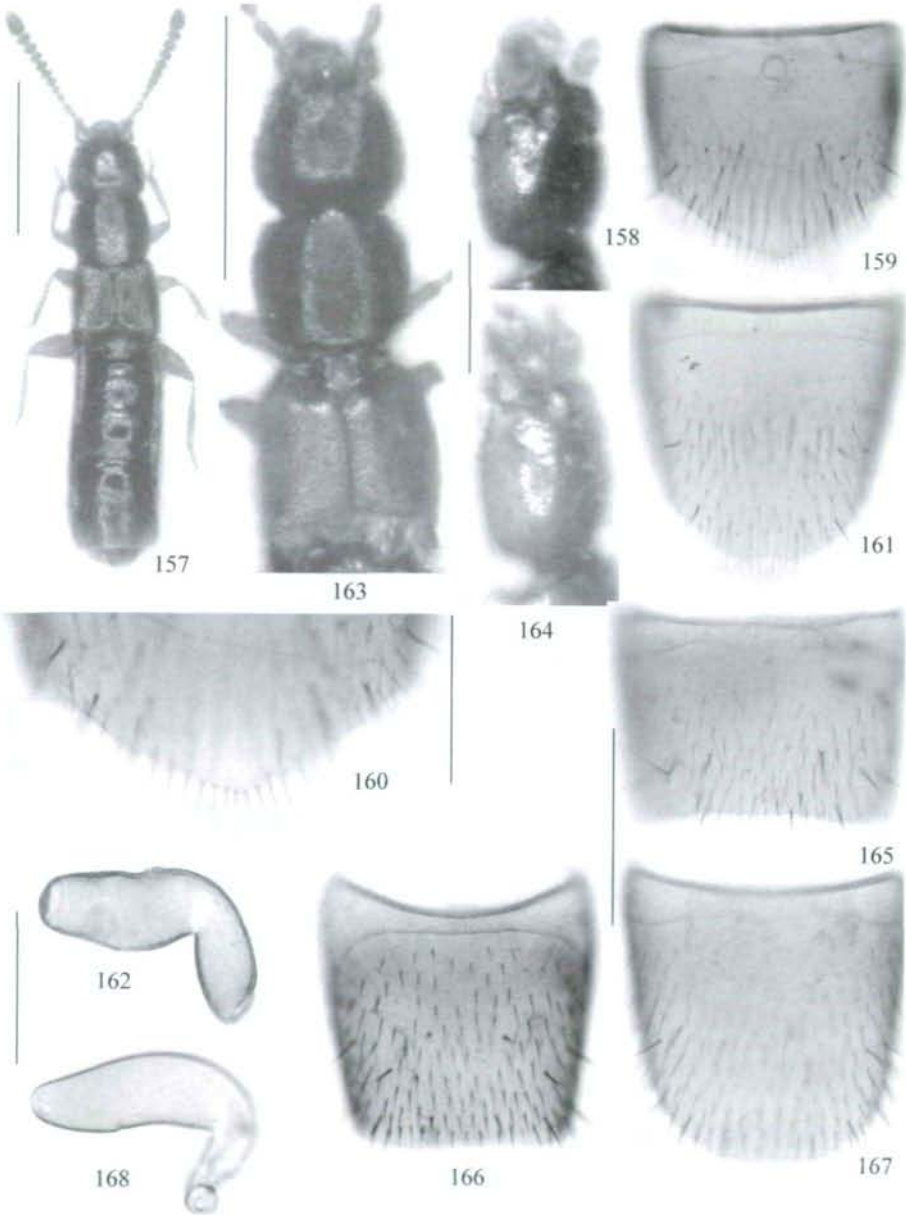
Figs 116-126: *Oxypoda schuelkei* sp.n.: **116** – habitus; **117** – forebody; **118** – head in lateral view; **119** – abdomen; **120** – antenna; **121** – ♂ tergite VIII; **122** – ♂ sternite VIII; **123-124** – median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; **125** – apical part of aedeagus in lateral view; **126** – apical lobe of paramere. Scale bars: 116: 1.0 mm; 117, 119: 0.5 mm; 118, 120-124: 0.2 mm; 125-126: 0.1 mm.



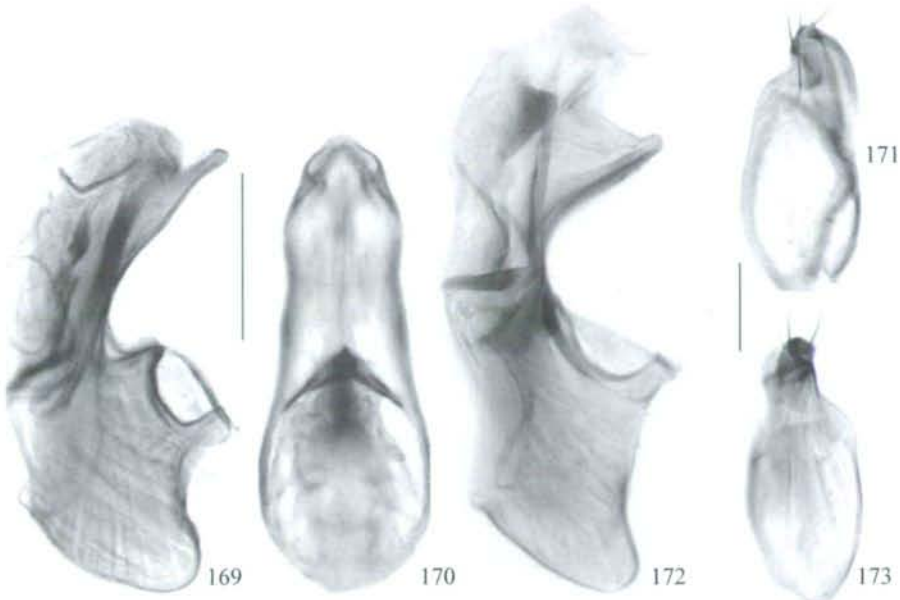
Figs 127-141: *Oxypoda hatayana* sp.n. (**127-135**) and *O. speculoclara* sp.n. (**136-141**): **127, 136** – habitus; **128** – head in lateral view; **129, 138** – antenna; **130** – abdomen; **131** – ♂ sternite VIII; **132, 139** – median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; **133** – median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; **134** – apex of median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; **135, 140** – apical lobe of paramere; **137** – forebody; **141** – spermatheca. Scale bars: 127, 136: 1.0 mm; 128-130, 137-138: 0.5 mm; 131-133, 139: 0.2 mm; 134-135, 140-141: 0.1 mm.



Figs 142-156: *Zoosetha furcillata* sp.n. (143, 144, 145-153: holotype): **142** – habitus; **143** – forebody; **144** – head in lateral view; **145** – ♂ tergite VIII; **146** – ♂ sternite VIII; **147** – ♂ tergite X; **148-151** – median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; **152** – apical part of aedeagus in lateral view; **153** – apical lobe of paramere; **154** – ♀ tergite VIII; **155** – ♀ sternite VIII; **156** – spermatheca. Scale bars: 142: 1.0 mm; 143: 0.5 mm; 144-147, 154-155: 0.2 mm; 148-153, 156: 0.1mm.

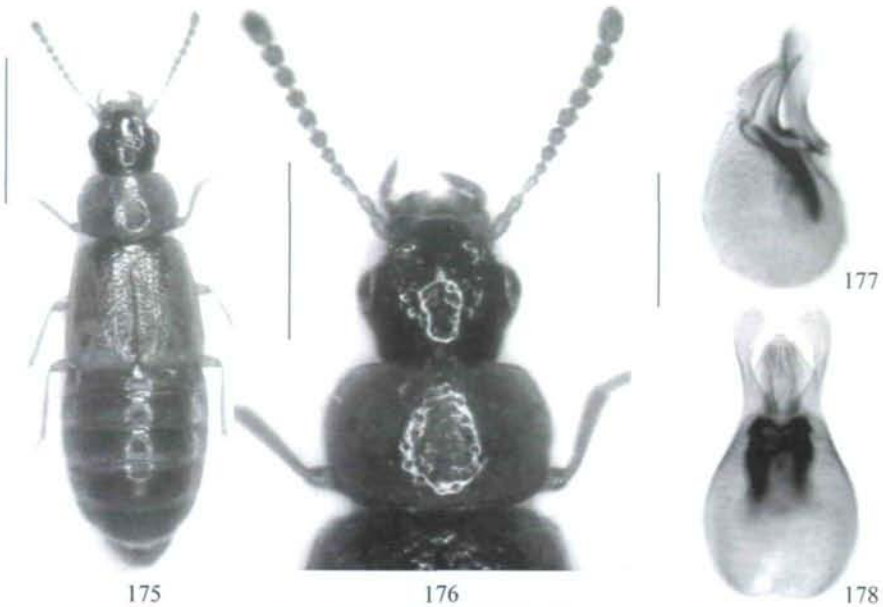


Figs 157-168: *Meotica decolor* sp.n. (**147-162**) and *M. truncata* sp.n. (**163-168**): **157** – habitus; **158, 164** – head in lateral view; **159, 165** – ♂ sternite VIII; **160** – posterior margin of ♂ sternite VIII; **161, 167** – ♀ sternite VIII; **162, 168** – spermatheca; **163** – forebody; **166** – ♀ tergite VIII. Scale bars: 157, 163: 0.5 mm; 158, 159, 161, 164-178: 0.2 mm; 160, 162, 168: 0.1 mm.



Figs 169-173: *Meotica decolor* sp.n. (**169-171**) and *M. truncata* sp.n. (**172-173**): **169, 172** – median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; **170** – median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; **171, 173** – paramere. Scale bars: 0.1 mm.

Fig. 174: Type locality of *Zoosetha furcillata* sp.n.



Figs 175-178: *Mannerheimia brevipennis* (MOTSCHULSKY) (Kahramanmaraş): **175** – habitus; **176** – head and pronotum; **177-178** – median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 175: 1.0 mm; 176: 0.5 mm; 177-178: 0.2 mm.